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**19 November 1984**

# **Korean Affairs Report**



**FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE**

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19 November 1984

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### DAILY URGES COUNTERMEASURES ON MOVES TOWARD NORTH

SK261007 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 25 Oct 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Diplomatic Countermeasures Toward the Moves of Seeking Dialogue with North Korea--the Persuasion of Friendly Nations Should Be Intensified in Conformity with Changes in the Situation"]

[Text] Recently, the winds of change have been sensed in and around the Korean peninsula. However, no hasty conclusion should be drawn, because there are still uncertain variables about their direction and consequences. For now, it can only be said that we must not be optimistic or neglect the negative factors concerning some unusual moves, but rather seek counter-measures.

North Korea, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Rangoon incident, has made very active and multi-faceted diplomatic gestures and efforts to improve its image. Coinciding with North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam's visit to the United Nations and his flexible gestures toward the United States, the U.S. State Department is reportedly studying a via-Panmunjom confidence-building step.

Not to be left behind, the Japanese Government is also reportedly considering lifting the sanctions against North Korea which it imposed following the Rangoon incident. It has been reported that it will allow a North Korean cultural delegation to enter Japan in early November.

There were also reports on the conclusion of a cultural exchange agreement between France and North Korea. This, however, was denied in Paris, but the report on the building of an approximately 50-story hotel in Pyongyang by a private French company was not denied.

In addition, the Thai Government seems to have forgotten the sanctions it imposed on North Korea following the Rangoon incident. It has resumed economic and cultural exchanges with North Korea, and Thai Deputy Prime Minister Phichai will reportedly visit Pyongyang when he tours the Far East in December.

In addition, the recent moves of Malaysia are not encouraging. We have frequently seen foreign news reports regarding its criticisms of us and its comparison of us with Japan on the question of economic cooperation.

As we face these moves, it is not difficult for us to realize the strategy of North Korea. North Korea is employing a roundabout strategy to extricate itself from the isolation it has experienced since the Rangoon incident. It has also broadened its international views to find a new solution in overcoming its economic difficulties. At the same time, by pretending to respond to the call for North-South dialogue, it has provided the countries friendly toward South Korea with excuses to contact the North. Its ambitious psychological operations must not be overlooked.

In the meantime, the countries around the Korean peninsula, including nations friendly toward us, while seeking their own interests, are apparently studying and considering cautious multi-sided diplomacy or diplomacy of equidistance, on the pretext of contributing to the mitigation of tension on the Korean peninsula.

Of course, from our perspective, too, establishing peace on the Korean peninsula and realizing North-South dialogue and nord politik are the major objectives of the foreign policy for peaceful unification. But the problem is that we see no changes in North Korea's personality cult, its hereditary system, and its adventurous strategy toward the South.

In this regard, we cannot but stress the diplomatic task of urging countries friendly toward us not to contact the North without prior consultation. What should come first is direct North-South dialogue, and this is an equilibratory step that should be taken by the nations friendly toward us and the countries supporting North Korea. It is more urgent than ever before that we concentrate our diplomatic efforts in this regard.

At this juncture, our diplomats must review what they have won and lost in the diplomatic competition. They must clearly grasp the situation in order to realize what should be done immediately, and wisely work our far-sighted medium- and long-range countermeasures.

CSO: 4107/014

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### SOUTH MUST TAKE CORRECT STANCE TO DIALOGUE

SK291114 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Oct (KCNA)--If the South Korean puppets truly desire to improve north-south relations and take the road of collaboration, unity, peace and reunification, they must throw away a dagger under their clothes and take a correct stance toward dialogue, says NODONG SINMUN today.

In a signed commentary the paper points to the fact that recently the puppet minister of culture and information at a "Questionnaire on the Policy" at the puppet national assembly Standing Committee slandered our delivery of relief goods for the South Korean flood victims as a "camouflaged peace tactics" and ranted that the contents of education of the new generation in anti-communist consciousness "should be changed" in connection with dialogue between north and south and now "steps" are being "studied" for this purpose.

It says: What is important above all at present is to have a sincere stance toward dialogue for improving relations between north and south closed to each other.

But the puppets are calling for the change of contents of anti-communist education, clamouring about someone's "camouflaged peace." This cannot be construed otherwise than a revelation of their intention to seek "dialogue-accompanied confrontation" with us, while more viciously intensifying anti-communist education as the former dictator did.

In the final analysis this means that the puppets will not take a step backward from the policy of fascism, split and anti-communist confrontation.

It is clear to everyone that no good success can be expected from such double-faced stance of dialogue--talking about dialogue and unification in the face and seeking other aim behind the back.

CSO: 4100/38

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### PORTUGUESE PARLIAMENTARIANS SUPPORT DPRK TALKS PROPOSAL

SK010413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)--Fifty-six Portuguese parliamentarians, mayors and political figures issued a joint statement on 18 September in Lisbon in support of the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks. They included Carlos Alfredo Brito, member of the Secretariat and the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal and chairman of the party's parliamentary group; Jose Rodrigues Vitoriano, member of the Political Commission of the CPP Central Committee and vice-president of the Assembly of Portugal; Raul Rego, member of parliament from the Socialist Party of Portugal and chairman of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Group; Antonio Teixeira da Silva, mayor from the Social Democratic Party of Portugal; Helena Cidade Moura, member of the Political Commission of the Portuguese Democratic Movement and chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the Movement; Antonio Goncales, member of parliament from the Green Party of Portugal; and Fernando Ribeiro Rosa, mayor of Mertola City from the United People's Alliance of Portugal [words indistinct].

The statement says: The proposal for tripartite talks made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was warmly supported and welcomed at the emergency meeting of the Standing Committee of the World Peace Council held in West Berlin in January and the international meeting for supporting the tripartite talks for peace and reunification in Korea held in Paris in March and has evoked sympathy in many countries of the world.

We support it, considering it to be a realistic and just proposal not only for removing the tension in Korea and solving the Korean problem peacefully but also for contributing to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Huge armed forces are standing sharply opposed to each other along the military demarcation line on the Korean peninsula, and large-scale joint military exercises of the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army codenamed "Team Spirit" are staged every year in South Korea.

All this situation in South Korea indicates the daily growing danger of a nuclear war in Korea and the Far East.

The most pressing question in Korea at present is to conclude a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, have the nuclear weapons and U.S. forces taken out of South Korea, adopt a nonaggression declaration between north and south, and relax the tensions.

We demand the United States and the South Korean authorities to respond to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks without delay.

The statement calls for all the peace-loving and progressive forces of the world to merge their voices into one for defending peace in Korea.

CSO: 4100/38



## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### CONTINUED REPORTS ON FLOOD RELIEF

#### Lack of Measures for Victims

SK021059 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT  
1 Nov 84

[Dialogue between Madan Yun and Announcer Yi on "Lip Service to Relief Measures for Flood Victims"]

[Text] [Yi] How are you? As we know, the flood victims are still suffering from cold, hunger, and disease. However, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has failed to take relief measures for these flood victims. So, in this hour I would like to discuss this problem. Would you briefly cite the damage caused by the flood disaster last September?

[Yun] The damage caused by the heavy rainfall last September was not limited to only some areas but affected the whole country. The flood damage was indeed heavy and unprecedented. The total number of lives lost was 340, including 190 persons killed or missing. The number of flood victims reached 207,000. Some 30,000 houses were destroyed, and some 101,000 pyong of farmland were flooded or washed away. Some 400,000 head of livestock were killed, and 2,267 embankments were destroyed. Thus, total property loss reached 122.9 billion won.

[Yi] Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is babbling that the flood disaster last September was a natural one. However, I think that it was not a natural disaster but a result of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's maladministration.

[Yun] That's right. In a nutshell, the flood disaster was a result of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's antipopular and antinational policy. If the Chon Tu-hwan ring had taken preventive measures, such as the improvement of river embankments and the establishment of an irrigation system, the flood damage could have been prevented.

Let us look at examples in Mangwon-dong, Mapo-ku and Pungnap-dong, Kangdong-ku, Seoul. If the Seoul City authorities had repaired the water pumping facilities on the Han River embankments in these areas, they could have prevented the flood damage. In addition, many areas in North Cholla Province, including Kimje County; Sochon County in South Chungchong Province; and many other areas in Kangwon Province, including Sokcho city, were under water. This was also because the authorities had failed to repair and improve the embankments of streams and rivers in these districts.

As was reported, the authorities were indeed indifferent to flood prevention measures. We can see this in the case of Mangwon-dong, Mapo-ku, Seoul. The residents in this area repeatedly asked the Seoul City authorities to repair the water gate facilities on the Han River embankment in this area. But, the authorities were indifferent. As a result, heavy loss of human life and property was reported in this area last September.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has spent a huge amount of taxes on its maneuvers for long-term office and war preparations against the North. It has never invested taxes to establish flood prevention measures.

[Yi] In a word, the Chon Tu-hwan ring itself should bear the blame for the loss of human life and property caused by the flood disaster last September. Therefore, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should establish flood prevention measures. However, it has still not established any measures to prevent flood disaster in the future.

[Yun] I agree with you. While talking about rehabilitation of the flood damage and relief measures for the flood victims, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has not taken any measures for this. If anything, it distributed some blankets to the flood victims. Many flood victims in Seoul and other flood-stricken areas throughout the country are still shivering on the streets from cold and hunger.

Rice paddies in Changnyong County, South Kyongsang Province; Talsong County, North Kyongsang Province; and Kimje and Wanju Counties, North Cholla Province were completely under water. As a result, rice yield in these areas decreased sharply, by 80 percent, compared to last year. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has failed to compensate for this. I think that many flood victims will suffer more severely from cold and hunger.

Far from establishing relief measures for the flood victims, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has failed to distribute to the flood victims in a timely manner the relief goods imbued with the compatriotic love of the North. This is indeed an anti-national and antipopular act. What do you think of this?

[Yun] The number of flood victims who lost everything in the flood disaster is as many as 150,000. However, quantity of relief goods from the North is enough to relieve the flood victims' suffering. There is enough rice to distribute (?550) kilograms per household to the flood victims, enough fabric to distribute 17 meters per household, and enough cement to rebuild their houses. Therefore, the quantity of relief goods from the North is enough to stabilize the living of the flood victims.

This notwithstanding the Chon Tu-hwan ring perpetrated the swindling act of not distributing all of these goods to the flood victims while slandering the quality of the relief goods.

As we well know, the Chon Tu-hwan ring originally announced that the total number of flood victims was (?150,000). But, later, when the relief goods from the North arrived, it announced the number of flood victims was 119,000. This was aimed at not distributing all of the relief goods from the North to the flood victims.

Thus, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has not distributed all of the relief goods from the North to the flood victims. The Chon Tu-hwan ring went so far as to refuse the Chongnyon's offer to send 50,000 blankets and school supplies to the flood victims.

[Yi] Reviewing its attitude toward the flood victims alone, we can clearly see that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is precisely a group of national traitors and hangmen with whom our masses cannot live for even a moment.

[Yun] That's right! As long as the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of national traitors and hangmen, exists, our masses and our flood victims cannot rid themselves of today's miserable situation. Therefore, our masses should struggle more actively against the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

#### Roundtable Discussion

SK010340 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT  
30 Oct 84

[Roundtable talk entitled "Always Thinking of Our Masses," with Madame Yun and unidentified speakers participating, from the "Today's Feature" Program]

[Text] [First unidentified speaker] How are you?

[Second unidentified speaker] How are you?

[Madame Yun] How are you?

[First speaker] As you know, there is a saying that blood is thicker than water. It can be said that there has never been an event that has touched our masses more than the delivery of the relief goods containing the warm kindred sentiments and sincerity of the brothers in the North. Their reactions to the relief goods are an expression of feelings of boundless admiration for the great leader General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Chong-il [as heard], who do not forget our masses in the South even for a moment. No one in the world but them think of our masses in the South. In this hour, I want to discuss this question with you. Will you first talk about the question?

[Yun] The parents want to give greater love to children, seeing them enjoying happiness rather than weeping from misery. The large amount of relief goods--50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of fabric, 100,000 tons of cement, and 759 boxes of medical supplies--contained the warm love of the great General Kim Il-song and the dear comrade leader, who think of our flood victims who lost their houses and properties and were suffering and in pain, living on cold floors.

[Second speaker] We can hardly hold back surging sentiments when we think of the warm benevolence of the respected and beloved General Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who make efforts to alleviate the suffering of our masses in the South, and are always concerned over their pain and miserable status.

[Yun] You are right. Whenever we think of their warm benevolence for our masses, we always recall with deep emotion the remarks which the great General Kim Il-song made when he met SEOUL SINMUN reporters who visited Pyongyang in December 1945 when pleasure with liberation permeated the whole land. At that time, he said: I always think of the compatriots in the South. What we are doing now is not only for North Korea. The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle which we waged with our lives in the past was not only for the sake of North Korea, but was aimed at liberating all of Korea. Even though we do not meet each other, we always remember South Korea. Please convey this to the compatriots in the South.

How touching these remarks are!

[First speaker] The fatherland which the great General Kim Il-song, the legendary hero of the anti-Japanese struggle, planned to liberate while crossing the Amnok River at the age of 14 was not a divided fatherland, but a reunified 3,000-ri fatherland.

[Yun] That is right. The fatherland envisioned in the far-sighted plan of the great general was not a fatherland divided into North and South, but a reunified fatherland linked from Chonji-ho of Mt Paektu to the southern tip of Cheju Island and a fatherland in which one nation and the same fellow countrymen existed and lived together harmoniously. To achieve a reunified fatherland, he waged an arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, even failing to visit his mother, who was sick in bed. In addition, he devoted everything only to the fatherland, the nation, and the fellow countrymen in defiance of news of the death of his mother in the wake of the death of his father, the death of one of his uncles in prison, the death of one of his younger brothers in battle, and the miserable status of his grandparents and relatives suffering from oppression by the Japanese imperialist wretches.

[Second speaker] Because he grieves more over the sufferings of our nation, fellow countrymen, and masses than over his own pain, the respected and beloved General Kim Il-song put forth national reunification as the supreme task of the nation and as his obligation when the fatherland was bisected and the nation divided by the U.S. imperialists' occupation of the South, and he has (?made efforts) for its realization.

[Yun] Of course, that is true. How deeply the great general thinks of our masses in the south, always remembering them, is shown by the fact that, from liberation to the present time, he has put forward realistic and reasonable proposals and methods for national reunification on some 200 occasions, and has conducted energetic activities for their realization. His proposals and methods for national reunification have always served as a guideline and program in our masses' struggle for the independent reunification of the fatherland. Furthermore, his energetic activities for the country's reunification will live in the hearts of our masses and will be inherited by the future generations of forever.

[First speaker] The respected and beloved General Kim Il-song spares no pains and cares for our masses in the South, always remembering them. This is shown not only by the fact that he has set forth just guidelines and methods for national reunification and has energetically led the struggle for their realization, but also by his consistent thoughts, activities, and care about and for our masses.



[Yun] Even when he builds a textile plant or designs a rural village, he maps out a plan, always thinking of our masses in the South. When he builds a hospital or a school, he also always thinks of our compatriots suffering from diseases and our youths and students in the South who hunger for learning.

There is this episode: When a vinalon plant was built in Hamhung, the designers mapped out a plan for building a plant with a 10,000-ton capacity, which they believed to be sufficient. Upon receiving this report, the great general gave directions for building a plant with a 20,000-ton capacity and said that only with a plant having a 20,000-ton capacity can the masses in the South also be given good-quality fabrics. There are numerous touching episodes showing the great traits of the great general who always remembers our masses.

When he visited the Singye cooperative farm in 1957, he said that, because Seoul is not far from here, it would be convenient to send a sufficient amount of beef, milk, and butter produced here to Seoul when the country is reunified.

When he visited the (?Kihyang) tractor plant and saw it producing many tractors, he said that he would send tractors to the South after reunification.

When he inspected an irrigational construction site, he said that more irrigation engineers should be brought up so that the South can be covered with an irrigation network.

Wherever he has visited, he has told the people that they should not forget the compatriots in the South even for a moment and they should work harder to expedite national reunification.

As a result, the hearts of the people in the North are overflowing with warm kindred sentiments and aspirations for reunification.

[Second speaker] As the history of division continues, the respected and beloved General Kim Il-song, who always remembers our masses, has lain awake thinking of the masses in the South.

[Yun] That is true. There is another episode in this connection: When he wrote a report to be made at an important meeting in 1966, the great General Kim Il-song said: The fellow countrymen in the South come more deeply to my mind at night. When I think of the South Korean people, I feel sad. He does not sleep well at night because he always thinks of ways to remove the misery of the divided nation and to alleviate the suffering of our masses. We cannot but accuse ourselves of having failed to alleviate the concerns of the aged general who has not rested well for even a single day.

[First speaker] I think that the endlessly lofty intentions of the respected and beloved General Kim Il-song have been inherited by the dear leader Kim Chong-il, thus having influence on our masses.

[Yun] You are correct. The dear leader Kim Chong-il has not only conducted energetic activities to realize the respected and beloved General Kim Il-song's policy of national reunification, but has also done his best to alleviate the sufferings of our masses.

According to Kim, a worker in Inchon, who met people from the North who transported relief goods, the excellent preparation of a large amount of relief goods in a short period and their arrival within a designated timeframe were thanks to the particular concern of the dear leader Kim Chong-il.

Through the relief goods, our masses grasped once again the warm kindred sentiments of the respected and beloved General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Chong-il and clearly recognized how heartily they think of our masses, mourning because of suffering.

Because there are the respected and beloved General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Chong-il, who always think of the masses in the South, we are waging, with overflowing faith, a valiant struggle to expedite the day of victory in the revolution of reunification, keeping courage even though we are suffering from the colonial, fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

CSO: 4110/21

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### KCNA REPORTS ON STUDENT STRUGGLE AGAINST CHON

#### Sit In

SK020002 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2308 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Nov (KCNA)--More than 400 students of the Yongin Branch of University of Foreign Studies in Seoul waged again an undaunted struggle in demand of the return of the branch to the principal campus on 29 October, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

After staging a sit-in strike in the campus mess hall of the university at ten in the morning, they thronged to the broadcasting room and strongly demanded that their demands be broadcast.

The university authorities attempted to check the struggle of students by letting loose their placemen. The students drove them back and occupied the school affairs and student section chief's office, shouting a slogan demanding his resignation, and the room of the "Student Homeland Defence Corps" and smashed the windows, upturned the tables and chairs and trampled documents underfoot.

The students went over to an all-night sit-down strike with a firm determination to have their demands met without fail.

According to a report of HANGUK TONGSIN published in Japan, the students of the Methodist Theological Seminary in Seoul issued a statement in protest against the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's brutal suppression of students, workers and peasants calling for democracy behind the hypocritical signboard of "building of a society of justice free from violence."

The statement calls upon all the students to rise in a struggle, saying "We democratic students will stage an active struggle until the realization of democracy on this land."

#### Continental Student Organization

SK031015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--The general secretary of the Latin American Continental Student Organization on 29 October issued a talk supporting the South Korean students' anti-"government" struggle, a report from Havana says.

Noting that the South Korean students were strongly demanding campus democracy and guarantee of three rights of labor and holding meetings and demonstrations against outside forces and the "government" almost every day, he went on:

Their just struggle is an expression of indignation at the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique who have reduced campus to a theatre of fascist rowdyism and the whole of South Korea into a large prison and is part of the just patriotic struggle of the South Korean people to build a new society free from outside forces and fascism. We fully support the struggle of students in their democratic resistance and bitterly denounce the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's savage suppression of the South Korean people. And we strongly demand an immediate release of the arrested students.

We extend full support and solidarity to the struggle of the South Korean people and students for the democratization of the South Korean society and reunification of the country and strongly demand an early withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea.

#### Police Cordon

SK050355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Nov (KCNA)--Student representatives of various universities in different parts of South Korea held meetings and demonstrations on 3 November, braving a police cordon thrown by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique through an "emergency duty order" to the puppet police in Seoul on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the Kwangju student incident, according to a UPI report from Seoul.

More than 3,000 students of Yonsei University held a rally demanding democracy against fascism that afternoon with the attendance of representatives from 18 universities in different parts of South Korea.

Then, over 1,500 students, firmly uniting their ranks, held a campus demonstration.

The Japanese paper MAINICHI SHIMBUN reported that on the same day students of Yonsei University demonstrated together with more than 700 representatives from 18 universities, demanding "guarantee of the three rights of labour."

That day several hundred students of various universities in Seoul held street demonstrations against the dictatorship of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, according to a REUTER dispatch.

Students of Songgyungwan, Sogang and Kwangun universities in Seoul held anti-"government" demonstrations again on 1 November, chanting such slogans as "stop campus suppression," according to a KNS report from Tokyo quoting a South Korean newspaper.

A South Korean paper reported that more than 100 students of Kyongnam University in Masan, South Kyongsang Province, staged a street demonstration for campus freedom and knocked down several policemen in a fierce clash.

More than 50 workers of the Taeu Clothing Company staged a sit-in on 2 November demanding "end to crackdown upon trade unions" and others, according to a KNS report from Tokyo quoting a report of the Japanese paper SANKEI SHIMBUN.



#### Dismissal Demanded

SK010341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)--Some 122 South Korean opposition "national assemblymen" on 30 October criticized the criminal act of the puppet authorities in throwing a police force of more than 6,000 men into Seoul University to put down the students calling for campus democracy and submitted a motion to the "national assembly" demanding puppet Education Minister Kwon I-hyok be removed, according to a UPI report from Seoul.

#### Meeting Raided

SK020354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Nov (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique on 29 October arrested 14 patriotic students of Seoul University and disciplined 8 of them through "a summary trial," according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

This outrage was committed after those students held an anti-"government" demonstration on the street on 26 October.

On the 28th, the puppet clique raided the meeting place of chief editors of academic bulletins of ten universities and colleges in Seoul and arrested all of them.

On the other hand, the puppet clique arrested Hwang Man-ho, vice-chairman of the Chonggye Clothing Workers' Union in Seoul on 29 October and put Pak Kye-hyon, its organizational section chief, to a "summary trial" on 27 October on charges of distributing a statement denouncing the fascist clique's anti-popular labor policy.

#### Four Students Arrested

SK040849 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Nov (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique arrested Hyon Kwang-so and three other students of Pusan University on 1 November on the charge of violation of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration," according to a report from Seoul.

Those students took part in the celebration of the opening anniversary of Tonga University in Pusan on 31 October, at which they exposed the military gangsters' treacherous crimes and called upon the students of the university to turn out in an anti-"government" struggle.

#### Suppression Condemned

SK050352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Nov (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique arrested three students of Sogang University including Yi Chae-sik because they scattered printed material titled "To Democratic Citizens" in the heart of Seoul on 31 October, according to a KNS report quoting reports of South Korean papers.

On 30 October, the puppet clique drove a police car over a girl student of Yonsei University in a demonstration, inflicting heavy wounds upon her.

The fascist clique's brutality against patriotic students is evoking bitter resentment among students and Seoul citizens.

CSO: 4100/38

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### LAWYERS CONFERENCE ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON KOREA

SK021022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Nov (KCNA)--The 12th conference of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers held in Greece from 15 to 19 October adopted resolutions on Korea and on the rights of Koreans in Japan.

The resolution on Korea says that South Korea has been converted into a nuclear forward base of the United States in Asia and the danger of war is increasing on the Korean Peninsula. It goes on:

In demand of a peaceful solution of the Korean question, the conference resolves:

1. To express full support to the peaceful proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to hold tripartite talks among the DPRK, the United States and South Korea;
2. To demand an end to the U.S. military occupation of South Korea which poses a constant threat to peace and the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea;
3. To denounce rapidly reviving Japanese militarism, particularly the scheme to form the aggressive three-way military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea and demand the conversion of Northeast Asia into a nuclear-free, peace zone;
4. To denounce the South Korean authorities' harsh suppression and blatant violation of human rights of the South Korean people desirous of the democratisation of society and the country's reunification.

The conference calls upon all lawyers, democratic figures and people of the world to conduct a more energetic activity supporting the Korean people's struggle.

The resolution on the rights of Koreans in Japan says:

Taking note of the violation of human rights of the Koreans in Japan by the Japanese authorities on the strength of the "foreigners registration law," the conference lodges a strong protest against such discrimination. It demands the Japanese authorities to abolish the discriminative fingerprints system and the regulation of constantly carrying "foreigners registration cards."

It demands the Japanese authorities to renounce the discrimination against Koreans in Japan and fully guarantee them the basic human rights.

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### INDIAN, FINNISH CIRCLES OPPOSE SEOUL OLYMPIAD

#### Indian Paper Comments

SK020352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Nov (KCNA)--The editor-in-chief of the Indian paper MAKTTIUDHA published a statement on October 27 under the title "Seoul Is Unfit for 1988 Olympiad."

He said: It is a well known fact that South Korea is a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists where a truculent fascist dictator lords it over and human rights are savagely violated.

For this reason, broad public opinion today strongly holds that Seoul is not a proper place for the 1988 Olympiad and, accordingly, another place should be chosen for it.

As for the designation of Seoul as the venue of the Olympiad, it was cooked up by the United States, the master, through the mobilization of the hand-raising machine.

In South Korea not a day passes without the bloodshed of the people due to the brutal massacre by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

South Korea, where murder is the mode of rule, has turned into a slaughterhouse of people.

It is unimaginable to hold olympic games in South Korea where murder is committed in broad daylight. Therefore, the venue of the 1988 Olympiad must be moved from Seoul to another place acceptable to the world, to a place where the basic human rights and right to existence are guaranteed.

The Finnish paper HELSINGIN SANOMAT on 23 October carried an account of an interview granted by the secretary general of the Yugoslav Olympic Committee to the KCNA correspondent in Belgrade under the title "Seoul Cannot Be a Venue of Olympiad."

Soviet Paper

SK050829 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Nov (KCNA)--The Soviet paper SOVETSKII SPORT 1 November, quoting statements of foreign sports experts and articles of foreign papers, said that Seoul cannot be a venue of Olympic Games.

Although four years separate us from the 24th Summer Olympics, the world's press is already paying deep attention to the games, the paper noted, and said: In particular, the designation of Seoul of South Korea as the venue of the games is drawing much attention.

Quoting the statements of S. Levens, sports analyst of the London paper MORNING STAR and Franco Carraro, member of the International Olympic Committee, president of the Federation of European National Olympic Committees and chief of the Italian Olympic Committee, and a report of the Austrian paper VOLKSSTIMMER, the paper said that many countries opposed and protested against the scheduled holding of the Olympiad in Seoul.

The paper recalled that Yugoslavia expressed her readiness to host the Olympic games.

The Malagasy paper MATIN carried an article titled "Dark Prospect of 1988 Olympic Games."

It said: What countries will participate in the 1988 Olympic Games slated in Seoul?

These days the South Korean authorities are advertising as if the Olympic Games would be held in Seoul. As the days pass by, however, the opinion is rising among the world people of broad segments that the games will not be a grand meeting of world sportsmen.

The opinion that the Olympiad must not be held in Seoul is strong at present and will grow stronger in the future.

CSO: 4100/38

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### VRPR DRAMATIZES RANGOON BOMBING INCIDENT

SK050534 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT  
4 Nov 84

[Second installment of serial documentary drama entitled "The Rangoon Incident-- A Product of Strategem Conspiracy," with unidentified individuals playing roles of South Korean leaders]

[Text] [Unidentified person assuming the role of an office girl] Director, a newsletter from Rangoon.

[Unidentified assuming the role of No Sin-yong, director of the Agency for National Security Planning] Plan completed. Subject to your scrutiny. Ah, good. Tell them that somebody has already left for Rangoon to check and will arrive there soon.

[Person acting as office girl] Yes, sir.

[Narrator] Song Yong-sik, counselor at the South Korean Embassy in Burma, following directives from Chongwadae and his headquarters, studied in detail the time and place for the fabrication of the bomb blast, the ways and means to be employed for this criminal act, and people to be mobilized for the implementation of this plot. He even finished an on-the-spot familiarization with the place.

However, he could not yet completely understand what his boss intended to do. Eventually, with the arrival of Chon Kyong-hwan, the detailed plan was revised and greatly supplemented and then completed.

[Unidentified person assuming the role of Chon Kyong-hwan] In terms of our former experience, it is very good that you have chosen the Aungmye Mausoleum. But I think the date should be changed, from 8 to 9 October.

[Unidentified person assuming the role of Son Yong-sik] But, sir, we have to take into consideration our relations with Burma.

[Person acting as Chon Kyong-hwan] Look. If we set the date for the explosion as 8 October, the presidential entourage has no reason to be there before the president himself arrives. Do you see what I mean?

[Person acting as Song] I understand, sir.



[Person acting as Chon Kyong-hwan] Now, I don't understand why a time bomb was recommended. Devise another plan, to use explosive devices that are activated by music, bearing in mind the fact that worship at the mausoleum begins with the playing of a requiem, or devise a remote-controlled bomb. Use Yi Kye-chol as a decoy. Have a bugler start playing a requiem when he arrives at the mausoleum.

[Person acting as Song] I understand. I will see to it that a remote-controlled device is used. By the way, sir, how about having a motorcade accompany the ambassador's car, with another car driven right in front of the ambassador?

[Person acting as Chong Kyong-hwan] Fine. Go ahead.

[Person acting as Song] I will have three security agents buy off mausoleum janitors and plant the bomb inside the mausoleum.

[Person acting as Chon Kyong-hwan] At any rate, you must be careful with every detail. In particular, you must see to it that your plan is carried out without letting anybody, especially the Burmese, know about it. It should be done in absolute secrecy.

[Person acting as Song] Yes, sir. Don't you think it proper to eliminate the Burmese janitors at the mausoleum after planting the bomb?

[Person acting as Chon Kyong-hwan] No. Spare their lives for future use.

[Person acting as Song] Yes, sir. Understood.

[Narrator] In this manner, the plot was advanced toward completion a hitch, step by step.

After giving instructions for operations against Burma and even the means to be used to fabricate public opinion in Burma, Chon Kyong-hwan soon returned home. Before his departure, he made an on-the-spot inspection of the mausoleum.

In Seoul at this time, Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop, knowing nothing about the existence of such a plot, called his Cabinet ministers into meeting and informed them of a series of instructions with regard to functions to be held at home and abroad during Chon Tu-hwan's absence, and matters that needed to be tackled. He then extracted from the Cabinet ministers concerned a pledge that they would harshly punish those who breached national discipline.

At last, at 1030 on the morning of 8 October, Chon Tu-hwan left Kimpo airport after engaging in the game of a send-off amid a nasty rainfall. [noise of an airplane taking off]

Arriving at [name indistinct] airport in Rangoon after an 8-hour flight, during which he never looked down at the sea, which was roaring with high waves, as if to reflect the unanimous condemnation of the masses at home and abroad, Chon Tu-hwan walked down the ramp, guided by a protocol official from the Burmese Foreign Ministry who came to the plane to greet him, reviewed the Burmese military honor guards together with the Burmese President, who warmly welcomed him, and then arrived at a state guest house after riding in a car used for state leaders visiting the country.

Quite unexpectedly, his secretary general Ham Pyong-chun made his appearance at the state guest house. [music]

[Unidentified person assuming the role of Ham Pyong-chun] The Burmese authorities have asked us whether you will worship at the national mausoleum.

[Unidentified person assuming the role of Chon Tu-hwan] Not today, not today. Postpone it until tomorrow, using some excuse.

[Person acting as Ham] All right, sir.

[Narrator] Chon Tu-hwan, who postponed the scheduled visit to the national mausoleum, sat through the night predicting the success of his operation to generate a shock.

Finally, a new day, 9 October, a very fine day, dawned. It was past 1025. It was almost the time that Chon Tu-hwan would have arrived, if things were normal.

People accompanying Chon Tu-hwan either officially or unofficially, who had been conversing here and there in groups, entered the building and stood in two lines when it was almost the time for Chon Tu-hwan to arrive.

Among those standing in lines were Deputy Prime Minister So Sok-chun, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, and Presidential Secretary General Ham Pyong-chun. But South Korean ambassador to Burma Yi Kye-chol, who should have been there among them, was arriving in a car flying flags, guided by a motorcade.

[First unidentified person] What? Is he an ambassador or a president?

[Second unidentified person] I don't understand.

[Third unidentified person] Well, we did not know he is such an important person, did we? The foreign minister is already here. How can he be so impudent as to arrive via motorcade at this late hour?

[Fourth unidentified person] Well, I don't know what is going on.

[Fifth unidentified person] Well, well. Maybe he has gone crazy after serving abroad so long.

[Narrator] None of those standing in the lines knew on what mission Yi Kye-chol had arrived, much less who had sent him there at such a time. When Yi Kye-chol got in the middle of the front line after shaking hands with those officials, the bugler began to play the requiem. It was 1028. The notes of the requiem were deafened by the sound of a bomb exploding. [sound of explosion]

The bomb explosion was followed by great chaos. Some 30 officials, including So Sok-chun, Yi Pom-sok, Ham Pyong-chun, Kim Tong-hwi, and So Sang-chol, who were waiting for Chon Tu-hwan, fell to the ground when the bomb exploded and were buried under the rafters and debris falling from the ceiling, their bodies torn beyond recognition.



It was a living hell and a site of appalling confusion. Coming from every corner of the interior of the mausoleum were cries, screams, voices requesting help, and voices calling for ambulances.

Because of the dust permeating the air after the explosion, the Aungsan Mausoleum was invisible for a while and smell of powder and blood stung people's nostrils.

The bomb blast that killed or injured some 30 people at one stroke on 9 October 1983 is the so-called Aungsan bombing incident.

In the meantime, Chon Tu-hwan, who was at this moment at a place about 1.5 kilometers away from the mausoleum, made sure that the plot had gone in accordance with scenario and hurriedly returned to the state guest house without checking the bomb site.

Thus, this bombing incident was a self-made drama fabricated by traitor Chon Tu-hwan to overcome his absolute isolation at home and abroad and political crisis and to prolong his life by currying favor with his U.S. masters.

CSO: 4110/21

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**CATHOLICS DENOUNCE CHON SUPPRESSION**--Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--The Catholic Woman Missionary Committee of South Korea made public a statement condemning the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's brutal suppression of the people, according to HANGUK TONGSIN published by the "Emergency Council of Christians on Korean Affairs" in Japan. The statement says: A pregnant woman and her fetus stabbed to death in cold blood in Kwangju in May 1980, women wandering about the streets, leading their young children by the hand in search of jobs, still "blacklisted" and mothers shaking with rage at the sight of their children back dead from the army into which they had been pressganged--all these are the outcome of the violent military "regime" armed with bayonet, and this outrage continues today. We clearly understood that "violence" is the attribute of the military "regime" itself in face of such unbelievable atrocities as clubbing the heads of the students going home after their peaceful demonstration, blinding them by firing tear gas canisters and cutting off fingers of girl students. Declaring that "the violence of the military 'regime' on this land can no longer be overlooked," the statement expresses the determination to fight to a finish against fascist violence. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 3 Nov 84]

**DEFENSE TAX EXTENSION**--Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet Ministry of Finance revealed its criminal intention to extend the period of "defence tax" collection at the budgetary settlement committee of the puppet national assembly held on 29 October, according to a radio report from Seoul. The puppets claimed that it is "inevitable" to extend the period, saying that it is hard to rake up a huge amount of "defence funds" stipulated under an "agreement" between South Korea and the United States without the collection of the "defence tax." This fact shows how desperately the military fascist clique are trying to collect taxes for the execution of the aggression and war policy of U.S. imperialism and for the preparations of northward invasion. The "defence tax" was instituted by the defunct puppet to directly rake up treacherous war fund for a five-year period ending 1980. But the military fascist clique extended its term by another five years ending next year. Now they are scheming to extend it again. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 1 Nov 84]

**JAPANESE UNIONS SUPPORT UNIFICATION**--Pyongyang, 2 Nov (KCNA)--Resolutions opposing the scheme to frame up the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance and supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea were adopted at the 51st regular meeting of the Hiroshima prefectural headquarters of the All-Japan General Confederation of Local Autonomy Government Workers' Unions which was held on 12 October and at the 38th regular meeting of the Hiroshima Prefectural Council of Trade Unions which was held on 29 September. Recalling that the situation

on the Korean Peninsula is growing acute due to the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation manoeuvres, the resolutions pointed out that the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the only just proposal for peace not only on the Korean Peninsula but also in Asia and the world and fully supported it. The resolutions expressed the determination to struggle in demand of an end to the scheme to form a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea and a fundamental switchover in the Japanese Government's Korean policy. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 2 Nov 84]

DEMOCRACY COMMITTEE STATEMENT--Pyongyang, 2 Nov (KCNA)--The "National Committee for Democracy and Unification" formed by South Korean dissidents issued a statement on 29 October against the fascist repression by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, according to a South Korean newspaper report 30 October quoted by KNS. Declaring that it "cannot but express concern over and indignation at the merciless suppression of the movement for democratic civil rights" by the military fascist clique, the statement demanded an end to it. This organisation was formed on 16 October by dissident churchmen including Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, lawyers, writers, former journalists, trade unionists, and human rights champions. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 2 Nov 84]

ECONOMY REMARKS CRITICIZED--Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-hwan let out a torrent of rigmarole about "stability" and "growth" of economy at a series of "government"-sponsored functions held in Seoul on 31 October, according to a radio report from Seoul. He blabbed that when all people made efforts for savings it would be possible to reduce dependence upon foreign loans and achieve "economic growth" and that traders and manufacturers "should bend utmost efforts" for the "establishment of an equitable economic order." This is nothing but a jargon of a wretch seized with uneasiness about bankrupt economy. The bankruptcy of the South Korean economy is an inevitable product of the treacherous economic policy "based on inducement of foreign capital" and the structural contradictions of a dependent economy which cannot operate without foreign capital. It is also attributable to the "economic order" so shaped by foreign monopolies as to be favorable to their colonial domination and plunder and the swindles constantly committed by the military fascist clique and the privileged clan. The South Korean economic situation is a factor of the growing anti-"government" sentiments of the people. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 3 Nov 84]

CLOTHING WORKERS' SIT-IN--Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--Some 50 workers of the Taeu Clothing Company in Kuro District, Seoul, held a sit-in on the morning of 2 November in a room of the headquarters of the "Korea Democratic Party," an opposition party of South Korea, to push their demands including wage hike, according to a UPI report from Seoul. Exposing that the company side not only turned down their just demand but also beat up members of the independent trade union demanding the improvement of working conditions including wage hike, the workers said. They were holding the sit-in in the building of the headquarters of the opposition party to indict this assault by the company side to public opinion. The company workers held a sit-in on the roof of the company building from the evening of 17 October to next morning and in the room of the "chairman" of the subsidized Federation of Trade Unions in Yoido on the morning of 25 October in demand of the reemployment of the fired workers and a stop to the suppression on the independent trade union. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 3 Nov 84]

STUDENT ARREST IN SOUTH—Pyongyang, 5 Nov (KCNA)—Han Tok-hui, a student of Songgyungwan University, speaking highly of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song with his colleague near the school on 26 October, sang "Song of General Kim Il-song" with a deep emotion, according to the South Korean newspaper HANGUK ILBO. The fascist clique is seized with great uneasiness and fear by the fact that "Song of General Kim Il-song" rang out in Seoul at a time when the hearts of the South Korean people are further turning to the northern half of the republic with the delivery of relief goods carrying warm kindred sentiments of its people as an occasion and the anti-"government" demonstrations of students are gaining further momentum in Seoul and local areas. The fascist clique detained Han Tok-hui on 30 October on charges of violation of the notorious "national security law." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 5 Nov 84]

CSO: 4110/21

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### THIRD LIFTING OF POLITICAL BAN EXPECTED SOON

SK040037 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] The third-phase lifting of a ban on the political activity of old-time politicians will be made within this month, probably around the middle of the month at the earliest, highly reliable sources said yesterday. Ninety-nine people are still under the grip of the measure.

Those who will be reinstated this time to make a comeback to the political arena will include the former leading figures of the disbanded opposition New Democratic Party, the sources said.

But, the sources observed that the projected third-phase lifting of the political ostracism would not benefit about a dozen or so "who have positively denied the present ruling system."

The old-school "big shots" expected to make a political return will include the top leaders of the defunct NDP such as Yi Chol-seong, Sin To-hwan, Kim Chae-kwang, Yi Ki-taek and Chough Yun-hyung.

The political ban based on the Law on the Renovation of Political Climate took effect beginning 5 November 1980, and it is to expire on 1 July 1988.

The law was enacted by the Legislative Assembly during the absence of the National Assembly, in order to "renovate political climate and realize moral politics by restricting the activities of those who are conspicuously responsible for the political and social corruption and chaos."

A total of 567 persons were ordered to stay out of politics by the law, and 452 of them have been allowed to resume their political career on two occasions-- 25 February 1982 and 25 February 1983.

The sources said that the choice of this month as the appropriate timing for the third lifting was based on the judgment that "at least three months are required for them to prepare for the upcoming general elections."

At present, the government and the ruling camp plan to hold the election some time in February or March.

With regard to the schedule of the removal, Rep. Kwon Ik-hyun, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said last September that "objectively enough time necessary for election preparations should be given to those who will be authorized to resume their political activity."

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS HIS MIND AT MEETING

SK040608 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 4 Nov 84 p 3

[From the column "News Behind News"]

[Text] The DJP plenary meeting held on 3 November shortly before the vote on the opposition-initiated impeachment of Education Minister Kwon I-hyok was caught by surprise midway through when Representative Yi Yong-hun expressed his views.

Representative Yi, who took the floor ahead of others, said: I have learned that the opposition parties' move to form a special committee to inquire into the campus situation was defeated and why it was defeated from reading a newspaper. I think I know why our party opposed it, but I do not entirely share that opinion. Also, I know that I am not the only who holds such a view.

He criticized the party leadership, questioning: Have we ever sat face to face to consult on our views on such a serious matter?

Representative Yi continued: We should know that some people, some intellectuals in particular, tend to believe that the ruling party is attempting to avoid tackling the problems concerning students and want to watch the student situation with arms folded.

I agree with our floor leader that attempts to use the campus situation for political purposes or to politicize it should not be left uncrushed.

I hear that it is a small group of students who pose the real threat. Instead of referring to them as a small number of students, we should announce how many are actually involved in student activities that cause trouble and what kind of persons they are and, if they are linked to off-stage opposition, to whom they are linked. Only after doing this can we root out the real trouble.

As I am one of the cogs that constitute the organization, I will follow what my party decides. But we need to follow the dictates of our own political views whether we are for or against a certain decision.

I hold the education minister to blame. Is it not a way of solving the problem to replace the minister with a new one?



He thus expressed his honest views, which is rare in the part of the ruling party members.

When Representative Yi finished his speech which from time to time created nervous moments, Floor Leader Yi Chong-chan said: We all agree that we must deliberate in reviewing and dealing with the campus situation. I believe no one objects to it. But if we make a scapegoat of somebody whenever the campus situation creates problems, people cannot possibly do their work. By saying so, he brought the stirring atmosphere under control and then made the party members back the party decision against the impeachment of the education minister.

Some of the party members, coming out of the room applauding the party strategy, came near to Representative Yi in a narrow corridor and gently pressed his hand in theirs, implicitly expressing their agreement with him.

CSO: 4107/18

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY DEPLORES SITUATION AT SNU

SK241400 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 24 Oct 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The Autonomous Ability of Seoul National University--Outside Intervention Should be Minimized Within the Shortest Period of Time"]

[Text] At dawn on 24 October, police forces were called in to campus "at the request of the university authority" as the campus situation at Seoul National University was rapidly aggravated as a result of the students' boycott of examinations. Regardless of the cause, it is a deplorable development that there had to be outside intervention before campus autonomy, under which campus problems are supposed to be solved by the colleges and universities themselves, managed to pass even its infant stage.

It was only yesterday that we stressed in this column that we should prevent, by all means, a situation whereby the power of public authority is called in to the campus. We still question whether the dispatch of the police is the best method to settle the situation of boycotting examinations and to restore a situation in which the dispatch of police is no longer necessary. Frankly, Seoul National University itself should have done more to demonstrate its will and ability regarding autonomy before it requested police intervention.

The situation, however, was heading in a direction contrary to our wishes. What we can say at this stage is that we hope that the police called in to the university campus will minimize the scope of their intervention and return to their original posts at an early date after completing their assigned duty, and that, at the same time, the students will actively cooperate to restore campus order.

We ourselves, regrettably, question whether Seoul National University--which we hoped would demonstrate its exemplary management as a representative university in this country--would not have had room to overcome the difficulties by itself, in view of the process thus far, and to foster its autonomous capability more actively. We do not intend to ignore the fact that the president and all the professors of the university were in deep anguish and agony before they made the decision, but we can hardly free ourselves from the lingering impression that they have resorted to the outside authorities too readily in seeking a solution to the campus problems.



We would like to stress once again that campus autonomy cannot be realized by means of outside forces; we also note that some professors expressed different opinions in the meeting to discuss the matter of calling in the power of public authority to intervene. We should like to know whether the president, deans, and professors contemplated deeply the consequences of outside intervention.

It is disheartening to think that other universities might fare no better because Seoul National University--the representative public educational institution of our country, with professors and students of high caliber--failed to overcome such a travail by itself.

It is up to the students themselves, to a great degree, to defend the autonomy of a university. We really feel sorry about Seoul National University today because the students acted in such a way that they, who hate police intervention so much, caused the police to be called in themselves.

A solution cannot be found by professors and students shifting blame onto each other. We view this as nothing less than a shameful scene.

We think that campus autonomy must, at times, undergo trial and error, and that it is sometimes costly and entails a dear price. It must involve unbearable agony, painful travail, and persistent perseverance. Seoul National University may not have gone through all of this.

We are puzzled by the thickness of the wall between the professors and the students of Seoul National University, and question again whether they themselves could not have found a solution to the campus problem through discussions and dialogue between the university authorities, the professors, and the students. The students, the professors, and the authorities concerned should reflect deeply. Furthermore, we hope that the present situation will be returned to normal at an early date.

CSO: 4107/015

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### DEMAND FOR ASSEMBLY PANEL ON CAMPUS REJECTED

SK020054 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] The Steering Committee of the National Assembly yesterday voted down an opposition-proposed resolution calling for the formation of a special house committee to investigate the recent campus problems.

Ruling Democratic Justice Party members of the panel voted against the resolution, submitted by the main opposition Democratic Korea Party. The second opposition Korean National Party lawmakers supported it.

The DJP occupies the majority in all 13 Standing Committees.

Upon seeing its motion scrapped, the DKP decided to forward it again to the plenary session to be held today.

The Steering Committee also rejected another motion by the KNP for the organization of a special house panel to work out plans to solve campus issues in a vote showdown.

Most of the 13 Standing Committees finished their preliminary deliberation on the budget programs of related government offices yesterday and will turn over the result of their work to the Special Budget-Settlement Committee today.

However, several committees such as Home, Transportation-Communications and Agriculture-Fisheries Committees are expected to extend their activities for one day in accordance with the decision of their chairmen.

In the Trade-Industry Committee, Energy Resources Minister Choe Tong-kyu revealed that the government would not raise the prices of oil products by the end of this year despite present pressing need for a rise in the wake of increase in foreign exchange rate and international interest rate.

"Instead, the government will counter elements pressing the hikes of oil prices, using petroleum funds and readjusting the tariff rate," he said.

He also said that inter-ministry consultations are under way to lower the current special excise tax rate of 100 percent for gasoline.

CSO: 4100/37

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### REPORTAGE ON STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

#### Head of SNU Defense Held

SK020048 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] The Kwanak Police Station yesterday held Paek Tae-ung, 21, former leader of the Seoul National University's student defense corps, for questioning in connection with the alleged torture of four nonstudents inside the school campus late in September.

Police apprehended Paek in a raid at a house in Singil-dong, Yongdungpo-gu, shortly after midnight Wednesday.

Paek, a former senior majoring in public law at the state-run university, has been sought by police since 4 October when the four persons filed complaints against him for alleged torture.

Paek has been refusing to surrender himself to the police, claiming the four persons were police informants monitoring student activities inside the university campus.

#### Students Defying Disapproval

SK010059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] Students of Seoul National University forced through their fall festival as scheduled yesterday, defying the university authorities' disapproval.

Staged in the form of traditional Shaman ritual, the opening ceremony was held at the campus arena at 2 p.m. with some 700 students at hand.

Earlier in the day, the university ordered cancellation of the festival to last until 2 November on the grounds that the event was not going to be held by the Students National Defense Corps.

The festival, executed by the unauthorized student council, is expected to continue despite the school opposition.

Given under the slogan, "Democracy, My Love," the festivities yesterday included shamanistic chanting of charms for the nation.

The ceremony was presided over by former vice president of the council, Paek Ki-yong, who was expelled from school as a leader of recent demonstrations.

Paek was released Wednesday from the police after being questioned for his alleged involvement in violent detention of citizens in a campus building.

#### Three Yonsei Students Interrogated

SK020053 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] The police yesterday were interrogating three Yonsei University students for distribution of leaflets instigating middle and high school students to join collegians at a campus rally on the Students' Day tomorrow.

Pyo Pyong-su, a sophomore law major, and two other Yonsei students distributed "Message for Middle and High School Students" yesterday morning at classrooms of Shinsong Girls Commercial School and Yongil High School both in Kangso-ku, southwestern Seoul, according to the Sodaemun police.

Police said the leaflets urge all middle and high school students nationwide to rally before the university library at 3 p.m., tomorrow and to participate in the joint ceremony to remember rightful students' activities in the past.

Meanwhile, the Seoul National University decided yesterday not to hold classes tomorrow as students are going to celebrate the anniversary.

The council of deans, however, noted that some classes could be held by department chief's decision if supplementary lecture is in need because of recent exam boycott.

CS0: 4100/37

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### BRIEFS

**SINGLE TERM PRESIDENCY STRESSED**--The Education Ministry has directed that high school students are to be taught with increased stress about the fact that no president is allowed to seek another seven-year term, it was learned yesterday. The ministry's directives was conveyed in a meeting on 19 October of educational officials from across the nation in Seoul including the superintendents of provincial boards of education and education offices in cities and counties. Ministry officials said increased stress on the present single seven-year term for the president is aimed at dissipating suspicion some people have whether it can possibly be kept to. The officials said teachers in charge should pay more attention in teaching on the Constitution especially with regard to office of and term of the president. High school students are taught about the Constitution through the textbooks on political science and economics. According to the officials, emphasis will be given to the fact that no president is permitted to seek more than one term so that peaceful power transfers may be established in Korean politics. There have not been any peaceful power transfers. Teachers are also called upon to teach in their class that the essence of the Constitution is the prevention of protracted seizure of power by a single man, the incarnation of the will of the people to establish democracy, according to the ministry officials. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Nov 84 p 8]

**DISSIDENT ARRESTED**--The prosecution yesterday arrested Yi Byong-tae, 42, the public relations officer of the Consultative Council for the Promotion of Democracy, on a charge of fraud. The committee was organized by former opposition figures. Prosecutors said he is suspected of having swindled one of his acquaintances of a total of 4,500,000 won on three occasions in 1981 by promising that he would try to have a ranking official appoint him director of the Songdong branch of the Anti-communist League. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Nov 84 p 8]

CSO: 4100/37

## S. KOREA/ECONOMY

### BRIEFS

**RICE HARVEST**--Seoul, 26 Oct (YONHAP)--South Korea's rice harvest this year totaled 39,457,000 sok (about 5.68 million tons, one sok equals 0.144 ton), the government's final tally showed Friday. The rice crop represented a 5.1 percent increase vs. last year's yield and 3.8 percent more than this year's target of 38 million sok, Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry officials said. This year's harvest is virtually the largest in the nation's farming history, because the 1977 rice production figure of some 41.7 million sok was overrated due to inaccurate agricultural statistics, the officials said. The officials attributed the bumper crop to the early transplanting of rice seedlings and an increase of 2,000 hectares in cultivation acreage. A thorough extermination of rice diseases and insects as well as favorable weather conditions during the growing period were also cited as factors for the rich harvest. The ministry set next year's target of rice production at 38 million sok. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0938 GMT 26 Oct 84 SK]

**LOAN AGREEMENT**--Seoul, 27 Oct (YONHAP)--The state-run Korea Development Bank has signed an agreement for a 600-million U.S. dollar loan with a syndicate of 47 international banks from 16 countries in Hong Kong, it was learned Friday. Of the total loan, 400 million dollars reportedly will be repayable over 4 years after a four-year grace period at an annual interest rate of 0.625 percent plus the London Inter-bank offered rate (LIBOR) for the first three years and 0.75 percent plus the LIBOR for the ensuing five years. The remaining 200 million dollars will be redeemable at an annual interest rate of 0.15 percent plus the U.S. prime rate under similar terms, a bank official said Saturday. The terms and conditions are the most favorable among bank loans the nation has so far brought in, an indication of the nation's high financial credibility in international money markets, the official said. The loans will reportedly be used by the foreign exchange lending facilities to make loans to local businesses. [Excerpt] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0003 GMT 27 Oct 84 SK]

**DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS URGED**--Seoul, 31 Oct (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan urged the nation's business and industrial leaders Wednesday to redouble their efforts to develop the national economy. "We are standing at a point where we should exert our whole power to create an advanced fatherland and achieve peaceful reunification," Chon told his audience at a ceremony commemorating the centennial of the foundation of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI). "I cannot but stress that the responsibility imposed on the businessmen and industrialists to accomplish this historical task is heavier now than at any other time before," he said. "The KCCI, the biggest integrated business organization, should play a role as a pioneer in internationalizing the national economy," he said. The president further asked the business and industrial leaders to make efforts to enhance productivity and realize technical innovation as well as to establish a fair economic order through management-labor cooperation. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0711 GMT 31 Oct 84]

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## S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### COMMENTS ON GANDHI ASSASSINATION

#### 'Shocking' News

SK020058 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Nov 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Gandhi Assassination"]

[Text] It was shocking to learn of the assassination of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian prime minister, and at that by her own security guards.

The tragedy also prompts extreme outrage and lamentation over the recurrence of political terrorism--all the more so as it resembled the assassination of India's renowned independence leader Mahatma Gandhi in 1948 and as the world populace have had to witness the prevalence of terrorism in varied forms, despite universal condemnation of and intensive search for measures against it.

Her sudden departure in such a horrifying way is indeed a great loss and grief to the Indians, because of the dominant place she occupied among them for nearly two decades and in light of enormous internal problems they face.

Her death is also a loss to the world community for the outstanding role she played in international politics, especially in the interest of the Third World, including the nonaligned movement of which India was a founding member nation.

The fact that the assassins were Sikhs underlines that the political murder was relevant to the grievances and hostility held by radical Sikhs against Mrs Gandhi for her tough actions taken against them.

She reportedly was the object of threats by the radicals who blamed her for ordering last June an army assault on the holiest shrine of the Sikh religion, the Golden Temple of Amritsar, which had left about 600 people dead.

For whatever reasons, it must be stressed again and again that committing a murder is the most cowardly and despicable act--even for revenge in this modern age.

A brutal terrorist act of murder does hardly contribute to resolving the issue at stake and instead complicates, if not upsets, the circumstances by involving aroused emotions among the parties concerned.

This is precisely what most people fear about the aftermath of Mrs Gandhi's assassination, which has already touched off widespread Hindu backlashes against Sikhs in many parts of India.

The Sikh problem is one thing, and there are numerous other issues besetting the South Asian nation of 700 million people and more squarely the new prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, who is a son of the deceased leader.

How the successor, a former airline pilot who turned to politics just about 4 years ago at the advice of his mother, will run the world's most populous democracy is a matter of great concern not only for the Indians but for the world community at large.

Mrs Gandhi's abrupt removal from the all-powerful helm has undeniably left an uncertainty about the immediate future of India's internal situation, which is traditionally laden with the country's linguistic, ethnic and religious diversities and consequent communal strife.

Though a continuity in foreign policy is expected, international attention is also due to India's external performances as the giant republic, being a major Asian power, has been conspicuously engaged in international affairs, of both regional and global dimensions.

Notwithstanding, we wish to trust that the Indians will manage these problems, save for possible throes inherent to a process of power transition, by demonstrating a conciliation crucial at the time of an emergency and displaying their time-honored wisdom and versatility with which they built the Indian civilization and, in more recent ages, settled many intricate national and external issues.

By doing so, the Indians will be able to overcome what amounts to be a crisis following the passing of one of their distinguished leaders, who died in defense of her firm belief and commitment and who reportedly said shortly before her tragedy that her blood would contribute to the growth of her nation.

#### Great Loss

SK020051 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Nov 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Tragic Death in India"]

[Text] The violent death of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at the hands of two Sikh assassins Wednesday shocked and grieved the civilized world dedicated to peace and rule of law.

The Indian leader, who was daughter of a most celebrated independence fighter and one of the founding fathers of the Indian republic, was felled by two disloyal members of her own security force.

The people of Korea join the rest of the world in extending heartfelt condolences on the untimely and unnatural death of the Indian prime minister. It is an inestimable loss not only to the Indian people but also to the entire world, which had been vastly inspired by her leadership.

However, we are relieved and reassured by the immediate succession to the premiership of her son Rajiv Gandhi, who faces the difficult task of keeping the troubled situation in the gigantic South Asian nation under effective control by providing uninterrupted leadership.

The present generation of humanity has already had enough of political assassinations—in the deaths of U.S. President John F. Kennedy and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and in the several attempts on the life of the Pope and other government leaders.

Koreans themselves suffered the death of their own president five years ago by his closest intelligence aide. It had been preceded by the assassinations of a number of political personalities following the nation's liberation from Japanese control in 1945.

These bitter experiences cause us to vehemently condemn and oppose the reckless use of force to unseat or eliminate political foes. That ugly practice of political murder, dramatized long ago by the death of Julius Caesar, must go once and for all.

In an unfortunate precedent in 1948 the great Mahatma Gandhi was also killed by a religious dissenter. Both he and the late Indira Gandhi rendered significant contributions to the nation-building of the former British colony.

The separation of Pakistan from India on religious grounds dealt an initial hard blow to the giant in the Asian subcontinent. Ever since, both external challenges and internal dissension over political, religious, ethnic and linguistic differences have rocked India.

Nevertheless, India has weathered the storm and carved out its leading role as the chief advocate and promoter of the Nonaligned Movement in the international community in the midst of confrontation between the East and West.

The credit given to the neutral and conservative policies of Indira Gandhi was proven by the overwhelming mandate from the Indian people that brought her back to the premiership in 1980 after a short interval.

Besides the international problem of economic difficulties, the external demand for a nonaligned yet fully self-assertive India poses a major test. For the sake of countering pressure from Communist China and Pakistan, the New Delhi government has recently tended to befriend and rely largely on the Soviet Union.

The success of the Gandhian diplomatic strategy is still in doubt, although her dynamism provided a great amount of stable leadership for the besieged India. We expect India to emerge more independent and self-reliant under its new leadership.

Increased violence and terrorism in both internal and international politics is among the most serious concerns of the world today. We are dismayed at the virtual incapacity of rightful governments to cope with agents of desperate terrorism, including North Korea.

All sorts of religion and ideology which espouse and encourage violence and extremism should come to an end for the security and tranquility of nations and humanity.

Funeral Attendee

SK020248 Seoul YONHAP in English 0230 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, 2 Nov (OANA-YONHAP)—Speaker of the South Korean National Assembly Chae Mun-sik left here for New Delhi Friday morning to attend the funeral ceremony for the late Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, which will be held Saturday, on behalf of the Korean Government.

Chae was accompanied by two officials from the Foreign Ministry and the National Assembly.

The speaker will return home Tuesday.

CSO: 4100/37

## S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### REPORT ON AMBASSADORIAL RESHUFFLE

SK020253 Seoul YONHAP in English 0927 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, 30 Oct (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government Tuesday transferred Korean ambassador to Nigeria Im Tong-won to Australia as head of the nation's diplomatic mission there in a reshuffle, which also affected 14 other overseas mission chiefs.

In the partial diplomatic reshuffle, Ham Tae-sok, a senior faculty member of the Foreign Affairs and National Security Institute of the Foreign Ministry, was promoted to the post of ambassador to Tunisia, replacing Chae Ui-sok, who was moved into the ministry's home office.

New appointees are listed below with their former positions indicated in parentheses:

- Ambassador to Finland Chong U-yong (a senior researcher at the institute),
- Ambassador to the United Arab Emirates Pak Son-ho (consul general in Las Palmas),
- Consul General in Las Palmas Yi Chong-nam,
- Senior faculty member of the institute Cho Kwang-che (ambassador to Chile),
- Consul General in Nagoya Kim Chang-sok,
- Consul General in Hamburg Kim Kyo-sik (minister to Sweden),
- Consul General in Jidda Chon Yong-kak (counselor and consul general at the Korean Embassy in Saudi Arabia).

Outgoing ambassadors and consul generals who were not assigned to new positions were called back home to work at the Foreign Ministry. They are Ambassador to Finland Kim Tong-kun, Ambassador to the United Arab Emirates Choe Pilnip, Ambassador to Nepal [as printed] Yi Chong-pin, Consul General in Nagoya Ha Yu-sik and Consul General in Hamburg Kim Yun-taek.

CS0: 4100/37

## S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### BRIEFS

**ROK-PRC FAMILY REUNIONS**--Seoul, 26 Oct (YONHAP)--As many as 210 separated family members in South Korea have located members of their split families living in China on a weekly family reunion television program during the past 4 months. Since the Korean Broadcasting System (KBS) began airing its "Reunion Telethon" on 30 June, about 766 family members have appeared on the emotional television program in an effort to locate their lost families in China. The midnight program, titled "Looking for Lost Families in China," with a running time of one and a half hours, was launched as part of the nation's effort to help reunite families separated during World War II and the Korean War. The KBS has also broadcast a family reunion radio program for dispersed Korean residents in communist bloc countries ever since April 1972. A KBS official said that a monthly average of 1,000 letters from separated Koreans residing in China and the Soviet Union flow into the KBS family reunion radio program. More than 15 percent of those Koreans get information on their lost family members in South Korea every month, the official added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0550 GMT 26 Oct 84 SK]

**INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTERS' STATEMENT**--Seoul, 1 Nov (OANA-YONHAP)--International broadcasters from 61 countries reportedly agreed on Wednesday that specific and substantial south-south cooperation is necessary for redressing distorted structures in the international information order. In the "Seoul statement" adopted at the closed session of the International Broadcasters Symposium (IBS) '84, the broadcasters reportedly resolved to create an international consultative organization for broadcasters. The three-point Seoul statement said that the participants agreed to make a joint effort to hold a regular meeting of the IBS, establish a training institute for broadcasters, open regular competition meets among broadcasting programs and publish an academic review in order to achieve substantial cooperation among Third World countries. Broadcasters in the Third World nations consented to create an international consultative organization for broadcasters to fulfill the agreement effectively, the statement added. The IBS '84, which was inaugurated on 23 October under the auspices of the Korea Broadcasting System, with 77 scholars and broadcasters attending, closed Wednesday after adopting the Seoul statement and awarding prizes to the winners of the 1984 Seoul International TV Program Contest. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0245 GMT 1 Nov 84]



CHON RECEIVES LIBYAN VISITOR--Seoul, 2 Nov (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan received a courtesy call Friday at Chongwadae from Mohamed Ali Abdulssayed, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of Libya. Secretary Abdulssayed proceeded to his new post corresponding to ambassadorship on 20 September of this year. South Korea and the African country established diplomatic ties in December 1980. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0503 GMT 2 Nov 84]

CSO: 4100/37

## S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

### ROK SCORES FIRST TRADE SURPLUS OF 1984 SCORED

SK020205 Seoul YONHAP in English 0154 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, 2 Nov (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea scored its first trade surplus of the year in October, the Trade and Industry Ministry said Friday.

According to a tentative ministry tally, October exports totaled 2.8 billion U.S. dollars worth vs. imports worth 2.5 billion dollars, thus registering a favorable balance of more than 300 million dollars in the foreign trade account.

The figure shows a record monthly trade surplus, compared with 45 million dollars in April, 245 million dollars in July and 51 million dollars in October, all registered last year.

Although October exports showed a relatively small increase rate of 6.3 percent, the export value of 2.77 billion dollars was the second largest, following the 2.79 billion dollar mark in July.

As a result, commodity shipments overseas in the January-October period of this year aggregated 23.8 billion dollars worth, up 19.9 percent vs. the same 10-month period last year, while imports for the same period rose by 13.7 percent vs. last year to 25.7 billion dollars.

However, there still remained a trade deficit of more than 1.9 billion dollars at the end of October for this year, according to the ministry report.

A ministry official attributed the October trade surplus to decreased imports of crude oil and major raw materials stemming from large stockpiles and to pan-national efforts to curb imports of non-essential materials.

Meanwhile, the nation's receipt of export letters of credit (l/c) in the cited period came to 16.2 billion dollars worth (a 14.9 percent rise), while import licenses issued amounted to 21.2 billion dollars worth (a 13.7 percent increase).

Exports of containers, toys, electronics, rubber products and machinery reportedly were favorable, while those of textiles, ships and footwear declined. Steel, marine products, ceramics, minerals and plywood were listed as sluggish export items, according to the report.

## S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

### KOREA TO UNDERTAKE LIBYAN RIVER PROJECTS

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 13 Sep 84 p 9

/Article by Li Suk-ku: "Making 180,000 hectares of the Sahara Desert Fertile"/

/Text/ At 7 o'clock on the 28th of last month, there was an opening ceremony for the construction of water channels at Sarir in the midst of the Sahara Desert in Libya. When Qadhdhafi pushed the button at the ceremony, the water popped up from underground to a height of 30 meters.

People gathered around who saw this shouted out of joy, exclaiming "Allah Ak bar" (Allah is great).

In his celebration speech, Qadhdhafi broke precedent by specifically referring to the name of South Korea and said, "The participation of a South Korean company (Tong-A Construction Co) in the project will provide a chance to consolidate the relationship between Libyan and South Korean people." One South Korean official interpreted this as an indication of the improvement in Libyan-South Korean relations which had been cool since Qadhdhafi's visit to Pyongyang in 1982. This means that construction and other activities may be freely conducted in the second largest market, Libya, next to Saudi Arabia.

The project involved building waterpipe plants at Sarir to 540 km south of Vengaze, the second largest city, and Vrega, located along the Mediterranean Sea. By producing 252,800 large-size concrete pipes with a diameter of 1.6-4 meters, they will be used for underground channels covering 1,895 km from Tazerb, Venze to Sirte. This first stage of construction, as Qadhdhafi said, must be a great project which can be regarded as one of the eight mysteries of the world.

The completion of the five steps of the construction will bury 4,000 km of underground water pipes.

Through these pipes, 2 million tons of water will be extracted every day from the underground which will be used to turn 180,000 ha of land into fertile arable land. Tong-A Consortium (made of Tong-A Construction, Tong-A Cement and Taehan Transportation) came to put the first shovel in ambitious project at Qadhdhafi's.

Already almost 1,000 workers at Sarir and at a point 10 km south of Jaru and Vengaze have built lodgings and consolidated plant sites.

At the Sarir camps, in the midst of the desert where there are only horizons in every direction, various kinds of heavy equipment and materials arrived and piled up mountain high, the noise of bulldozers beating against eardrums.

The manager of the Sarir Camp, Li Eu-yun says: "In 1987 when the construction is at peak, 5,400 people will be involved in the production of pipes, transportation and laying pipes. Over 7 years, the total number of workers involved in the construction will accumulate \$12,000,000." It is also expected that the export of equipment will be \$650 million.

Tong-A Construction revealed the profile of the project as follows: the amount of concrete will be 4 times that used for the Taehan Life Insurance building (5.3 million m<sup>3</sup>), the amount of steel wire to be used could circle the earth 70 times (2.8 million km), 8,500 cylindrical steel plates weighing (340,000 tons) will be carried by 40-ton trailers, concrete reinforced 5 times more than the concrete used for the Life Insurance building (7.5 million m<sup>3</sup>) will be used, and the amount of dirt that will be dug up will equal half of the Mt. Nam in Seoul (100 million m<sup>3</sup>).

Chong-hoon Park, who is in charge of the water management office north of Jalu says: "The Libyan desert is different from what I expected before I came here. The ground is quite solid, like a playground. Except during the time from July to August, the average temperature is 25 C. Unlike the Middle-Eastern area, weather conditions are quite good. Therefore, there are not many difficulties in carrying out the construction."

The question is whether the Libyan government's financial capacity can afford such a huge investment.

Muhamed A. Emangusi, the chairman of the water channel project, said that "financial resources up to the second stage of the construction are already secured and around March next year, the second stage of the construction will be ordered." He further said that "helping with the third phase of the project, aid will be asked of Arab brothers such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the Arab Emirates."

Since the Sinwon Development Company (a subsidiary of Samsung Construction Co Ltd) made the first start of a Korean company in Libya in February 1977, the total amount of contracts by Korean companies has reached \$9.649 billion for 109 projects. The total amount, \$3.851 billion was paid at completion.

At the moment, five companies are engaged in projects: Taewoo (\$4.3 billion); Tong-A (\$3.3 billion); Samsung (\$800 million); and Hangyang (\$50 million); Taewoo, which is betting its future on Libya, has laid a solid foundation here in anticipation that next to Saudi Arabia, Libya will continue to be a big market for the next 10 years, and it has developed its own farmland. High ranking South Korean officials tried unsuccessfully to meet Qadhdhafi. However, the president of Taewoo, Kim Woo-joong, has met him several times. In 1982, Qadhdhafi stayed at the Taewoo camp for 2 weeks. In this way Taewoo laid a solid foundation.

While more than 20,000 of South Korean workers are working in Libya, some 1,500 North Korean workers are there, too. Libya is a country where North and South Korea are competing intensely with each other with the largest number of workers.

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## S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

### BRIEFS

**BRITISH TRADE MISSION**--Seoul, 2 Nov (YONHAP)--A 20-member British trade mission organized by the Dudley Chamber of Industry and Commerce will arrive in Seoul on Saturday for a week-long visit to South Korea to offer technologically advanced products and services, the British Embassy here said Friday. According to embassy reports, the wide range of goods include fire protection systems, ultrasonic flaw detectors, dyestuffs for surface coatings, floor and wall tiles, stadium seating and wool and synthetic waste. The mission will be led by Eric Davies, branch director of Barclays Bank in Birmingham and a past president of the Dudley Chamber of Commerce, according to them. Based at Dudley in the West Midlands, the Dudley Chamber of Industry and Commerce reportedly has a membership of 800 who engage in all types of industry and commerce, from traditional trades, such as chain and crystal making to the latest in high technology engineering. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0104 GMT 2 Nov 84 SK]

**BARTER TRADE CONSIDERED**--Seoul, 5 Nov (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea is considering barter trade with Ethiopia, Mexico and Brazil in line with a growing counter trade, especially among developing countries. A Trade and Industry Ministry official said Monday that Ethiopia wants to exchange its salt for Korean-made low density polyethylene. Also, Mexico is seeking to import Korean textiles and electronic products in exchange for its coffee and copper ore, while Brazil hopes to exchange its soybeans and iron ore for Korean fertilizer, textiles and chemical products. Korea already exchanged its low density polyethylene for Philippine bananas in June and July of this year. It also has exchanged its tin plates for Argentine boiled beef. Since March 1982, Korea and Thailand have bartered for tapioca fertilizer respectively. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0037 GMT 5 Nov 84]

CSO: 4100/37



## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### SUCCESSION QUESTION DISCUSSED

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian No 1755, 19 Aug 84  
pp 45-56

/Article by Petar Popovic: "The Heir of the Great Leader"

/Text/ The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has a historic opportunity to become the first socialist country in which the transfer of the highest executive functions of power, from individual to individual, will be resolved by inheritance. According to the commentary that Radio Pyongyang broadcast on 6 August, this procedure is under way. It was officially confirmed for the first time that Kim Jong Il (43) will follow his father Kim Il Song (72) in the position of president of the DPRK.

According to the announcement by the North Korean radio, as quoted by Western agencies, the transfer of power from father to son is being explained in terms of the revolutionary task of the nation, a task so great that it surpasses the biological duration of a generation, and thus it is necessary to ensure continuity in carrying out this task. The assumption of power by Kim Jong Il, Radio Pyongyang says, according to the agencies, is to ensure "continuity and the completion, from generation to generation, of the great revolutionary task begun by the great leader Kim Il Song." Thus, since the importance of continuity was stressed, it was stated in the commentary that "the party therefore proclaims the valued leader, Comrade Kim Jong Il, to be the only worthy successor of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il Song."

Only two questions remained without a final answer in the announcement thus formulated. Specifically, there was no specification of the period for carrying out the "great revolutionary task" whose completion requires ensuring "continuity" in the highest office in the party and state; instead, just "from generation to generation" was said. As it was formulated, this can apply only to two generations--the generation of Kim Il Song and the generation of his son Kim Jong Il--but it can also apply to several generations, for the life of which there would be a continuation of North Korea's need to ensure in this way continuity and the completion of the "great revolutionary task."

## Aspiration for Eternal Harmony

The president of the DPRK, the leader of the Korean revolution, and the founder of the Workers' Party, Kim Il Song has headed the country for almost 40 years. In April 1984, President Kim Il Song reached the age of 72, and even though he does not have to be an exception either in age or in his "length of service" in the highest office, for a rather long time now reports have been heard that the president of the DPRK, "at a suitable time," could withdraw to the position of an advisor of Kim Jong Il.

The decision on the successor shows that North Korea is successfully heading off the uncertainties that are not unfamiliar to some other countries either. With respect to the inheritance of power, in world practice, one could say, considerable diversity prevails; this naturally leads to more or less uncertainty at the times of these important changes. It seems that this search for various types of solutions has been going on for almost 300 years--since the days when the Parliament in England struck at the inviolable authority of the king (by limiting his budget). On the surface, nothing has changed, since in Great Britain the royal throne is inherited even today--but with time, there has been a change in the one holding the highest authority.

In love with their own tradition, the British are proud even today of the crown that among other things represents their country to the rest of the world, but the highest power is in the hands of the representative body and its executive organ, the Parliament and the government. As their composition is determined after general elections, with a term limited to 4 years, there is no uncertainty about the inheritance of power--it is linked to the constitution and to the system's institutions, not to individuals. The so-called presidential systems are based on some similar principles.

Naturally, experiences are different from country to country, and there are differences in the objective possibilities and traditional ideas of individual peoples, and thus the issue of the inheritance of power is resolved differently. In some socialist countries, the ruling parties reject the entire heritage of the so-called classical parliamentarism as inappropriate from the standpoint of a true expression of the real interest of the working class and the peasantry, and so even if the form of a representative body has survived, this parliament in actuality has a primarily representative role.

The case is not accidental--it is felt that the use of the classical forms for the nation to express a position in elections leads to the manifestation of many contradictions, opens up room for interparty manipulation with accompanying harmful consequences, such as, for example, a debate about the authenticity of the political expression of the national will, and threatens to interrupt continuity in carrying out the tasks of the program. The external impression of harmonious action by the whole is for these reasons put before a practice that gives rise to similar shortcomings, and so decisions, like this one about the succession, are adopted in close meetings, with a pronounced attempt to avoid dramatization. It is as though the human aspiration for eternal harmony were being manifested.

For such reasons or similar ones (about which one can at any rate speculate with the aid of well-known facts), Radio Pyongyang does not say whether the decision on President Kim Il Song's successor was preceded by any nationwide debate, or how it transpired. It only says "the party proclaims..." which itself implies that the Korean Workers' Party, on the basis of its own position as the authentic representative of the national interest, is also aware of the views on this issue.

It is not difficult to assume this, since the issue of President Kim Il Song's successor was first indicated publicly in the DPRK 4 years ago, when at the sixth congress of the Korean Workers' Party Kim Jong Il was elected a member of the Presidium of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee, and a member of the Military Commission of the Central Committee. Since that time, Kim Jong Il has begun to assume the burden of the operational work in the party. The gradation in the characterizations and the honors that are shown to both figures--Kim Il Song is characterized as the "great and beloved (or revered) leader" and Kim Jon Il as the "dear leader"--has remained, and it is possible that it will continue to be retained.

#### Embodiment of Loyalty

As far as foreign journalists are concerned, they could also have drawn the conclusion about the "narrow choice" of Kim Il Song's successor on the basis of the literature that DPRK embassies regularly send to editorial boards. These have regularly been luxuriously bound works by President Kim Il Song, his thoughts devoted to the "chuche" idea. (General significance is ascribed in the DPRK to this idea, like that given to the so-called green book in Libya, for example; its fundamental elements are promoting independence, autonomous development, self-sufficiency, and self-reliance in construction and defense.)

Somewhat later, further indications of a possible selection followed. Last July, POLITIKA's special reporter in Pyongyang, Dragoslav Rancic, noted in official material for the so-called World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace several interesting quotations from Kim Il Song devoted to the issue of selection. "If the leadership of the revolution is not continued in a suitable manner, the lifeline of the revolution can be cut, and the revolutionary achievements can even be undone," was one of the quotations. Another read as follows: "The issue of the inheritance of the revolutionary cause of the working class is substantially a question of taking over the continuation of leadership, i.e. the issue of the successor to the leader."

The successor "who takes over both the position and the role of the leader"--Rancic interpreted at that time in his report--should, according to this official interpretation, be the "highest embodiment of loyalty" to the creator of the revolution and "an extraordinary personification of his thought, his extraordinary skill in leadership, and his noble personality." Kim Jong Il, it is added (in the materials--note by Petar Popovic), "perfectly personifies" all these qualities required of a successor, since he is "infinitely devoted to the great leader," and since he is "a prominent thinker and theoretician who has perfectly mastered the leader's revolutionary thought and who is constantly enriching it."

The idea is thus so complex that it is not possible to go into its secrets in this small space in a newspaper. Let us therefore return to the chronology of events. It tells us that the popularization of the successor before foreign journalists at the conference in Pyongyang was aimed at bringing the figure of potential successor Kim Jong Il closer to the world public. Side by side with this, diplomatic initiatives followed that are apparently less well known. Last year Kim Jong Il visited China, and on that occasion it was stated that the Chinese leaders had "very cordial and friendly" talks with him. Now, in a commentary, Radio Pyongyang recalls in the same context the visit by President Kim Il Song to the Soviet Union and the East European countries, and it is said that his hosts on that occasion "acknowledged the deathless revolutionary achievement accomplished in the DPRK under the wise leadership and guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il."

Observers feel that by quoting these formulations, Pyongyang is emphasizing the international support for the transfer of power in the DPRK from father to son.

In any case, the DPRK is one of the rare countries in the modern world in which it happens that the family of a national leader gives the nation more than one figure gifted with the abilities for the highest offices. If one ignores distant Haiti, where Papa Doc gave the power to Baby Doc, old Duvalier to young Duvalier, one still has to note the rise of Imelda Marcos in the Philippines and the high responsible duties performed in their country by the wife and son of Romanian President Nicolae Ceaucescu, Elena and Niku Ceaucescu. There have been and still are various speculations about the possibility that the wife of President Ferdinand Marcos might assume the office of the first figure, but there is no longer any uncertainty about the rise of Kim Jong Il to that place in the DPRK.

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## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### BRIEFS

KIM MAN-KUM FUNERAL--Pyongyang, 5 Nov (KCNA)--The funeral of the late Comrade Kim Man-kum, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, was held in Pyongyang on November 4. Present there were the members of the funeral committee and the bereft family and relatives of the deceased. A funeral oration was made by Yom Tai-chun, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland. Though Comrade Kim Man-kum died, his feats for the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people will remain long. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 5 Nov 84]

CSO: 4100/39



## N. KOREA/ECONOMY

### MINJU CHOSON PRAISES INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ECONOMY

SK031033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON 2 November carried an article headlined "Independent National Economy Is Solid Material Foundation for the Development of Foreign Trade."

It is our party's consistent policy in the development of the international economic relations to develop foreign trade on the basis of building an independent national economy, the signed article says, and continues:

A powerful independent national economy is a reliable material foundation for expanding and developing trade among nations. Successful trade relations with other countries can be established when they are based on a solid independent national economy.

An independent national economy guarantees, first of all, the growth of foreign trade in quantity and its improvement in quality.

It helps not only rapidly increase foreign trade in quantity but improve the composition of export goods and expand external markets by converting the export of raw materials into that of semi-finished goods, and the export of semi-finished products into finished products.

An independent national economy also guarantees a correct application of the principle of mutual accommodation in foreign trade.

It is a material basis that makes it possible to develop the relations of mutual accommodation on the principle of reciprocity.

It also ensures a constant expansion and development of trade between countries on the basis of chajusong (independence) and on the principle of equality and mutual benefits.

In the whole period of socialist economic construction, our party has always attached great importance to foreign trade and constantly expanded and developed it, the article notes and adds: Our country has been able to build independent and modern heavy and light industrial bases and accelerate socialist economic



construction at fast pace because our party has directed great efforts to foreign trade and constantly expanded export, firmly adhering to the line of building an independent national economy.

Life shows that our party's policy of developing trade with other countries on the basis of the building of a powerful independent national economy is a just policy nor increasing the economic potential of the country and actively developing external economic relations on the principles of independence, equality and mutual benefit.

CSO: 4100/39

## N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

### REPORT ON CHILDREN'S GROUP IN ALGERIA

SK010819 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] El Djazair, 30 Oct (KCNA)—The Pyongyang school children's art troupe on a visit to Algeria was invited to the friendship meeting sponsored by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Algeria on 22 October.

The secretary general of the ministry and the head of the art troupe made speeches there.

The secretary general in his speech said that, upon authorization, he was offering greetings of President Chadli Bendjedid, the party and government to the great leader President Kim Il-song, the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government for sending the excellent young art envoys to the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the start of the revolution in Algeria.

The leading members of the art troupe on 22 October met the interim secretary general of the Pan-African Youth Movement.

The interim secretary general said the great President Kim Il-song is an ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander who led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the fatherland liberation war to victory.

He said: During my Korean visit, I was deeply impressed by the great love and care shown by respected President Kim Il-song for the children. I fully support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great President Kim Il-song and the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

Saying that the sending of great quantities of relief goods to the South Korean flood-sufferers by the great President Kim Il-song was a warm compatriotic measure for the South Korean people, he said he was greatly moved by this.

CSO: 4100/39

BRIEFS

THAI JOURNALISTS--Pyongyang, 30 Oct (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union arranged a meeting with the delegation of the Confederation of Thai Journalist and the provincial Journalist Association of Thailand on a visit to Korea at the People's Palace of Culture on 29 October. Present at the meeting were the members of the delegation headed by Chalia Chongchaloen, vice-president of the confederation and president of the association. Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, leading men of the press and journalists in Pyongyang were present there. The attendants at the meeting deepened their feelings of friendship, exchanging successes and experiences in the press and information. The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union gave a party for the delegation in the evening. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 30 Oct 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/39

## N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

### U.S.-RESIDENT KOREANS IMPRESSIONS OF HOMELAND

SK310936 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Oct (KCNA)--Choe Tok-sin, chairman of the Paetal National Council, an organization of Koreans in the United States, gave a lecture on the subject "Our Nation Is Great" at a meeting of Koreans in Japan which was held in Tokyo on 20 October, according to a KNS report.

He said: While visiting the DPRK, I was received by the great leader President Kim Il-song and inspected various places. In this course, I felt national pride and honor. In the northern half of the republic, the people enjoy a bountiful cultural life with no worries about food, clothing and housing. This place is, indeed, "an earthly paradise." These successes are attributable to the chuche idea of the great President Kim Il-song and his wise leadership in accordance with this idea.

Thanks to the sagacious guidance of President Kim Il-song, the master of leadership never seen previously in the world, the northern half of our homeland shows examples to the world, he pointed out. He further said: President Kim Il-song is not only the great leader of our people but the leader of the peoples of the world and the nonaligned countries. We can say this because the leader founded the chuche idea which fully accords with the interests and demands of all nations and leads them to apply it correctly.

Touching upon the compatriotic relief measure taken by the DPRK for the South Korean flood-sufferers, Choe Tok-sin said: Although "a handful of the South Korean authorities talked all sorts of nonsense, the north showed all sincerity."

CSO: 4100/39

## N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

### MEETING WELCOMES VISITING KOREAN-JAPANESE YOUTH

SK010833 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)—A meeting of youth and students in Pyongyang was held on 31 October at the Central Hall of the League of Socialist Working Youth to welcome the group of the Korean youth in Japan visiting the socialist homeland and to express thanks.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people President Kim Il-song.

Yi Yong-su, chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee, made a speech at the meeting.

Noting that 10 years have passed since the respected leader President Kim Il-song made a programmatic speech "On the Situation of Our Country and Tasks of the League of Korean Youth in Japan" on 24 September 1974, he said: In this period the League of Korean Youth in Japan, holding aloft the banner of the *chuche* idea, conducted an energetic work to revolutionize the youth and brought them up as ardent patriots and young activists of *chuche*-type boundlessly loyal to the great leader and the glorious party centre.

We are highly proud of having such Korean youth in Japan who struggle undauntedly for the great leader and the socialist homeland, braving the difficult conditions in an alien land.

He expressed the belief that the Korean youth in Japan would achieve more brilliant successes in the future endeavours for carrying out their sacred patriotic tasks.

Kim Hak-su, head of the group spoke next. He said: "On the situation of our country and tasks of the League of Korean Youth in Japan," a historic speech of the respected leader President Kim Il-song, the tender-hearted father of the Korean youth and students in Japan, is a militant banner and an invincible weapon which should be tightly held in developing the movement of the Korean youth in Japan to a high stage.

Touching upon the successes the LKYJ has achieved over the last 10 years, upholding the programmatic teachings of the respected leader, he said the most precious success is that the ideological system of *chuche* has been established more

thoroughly among the LKYJ functionaries and the Korean youth in Japan, and its organizations have been firmly built up as ranks which will remain faithful to the great leader and the dear leader through generations.

Having significantly greeted the 10th anniversary of the teachings given by the respected leader on 24 September 1974, the LKYJ functionaries and the Korean youth in Japan are filled with the determination to effect new upsurge and innovation in all work of the LKYJ with the 30th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and the League of Korean Youth in Japan falling next year, he declared.

CSO: 4100/39



## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### RECOGNITION OF KIM CHONG-IL

#### Foreign Leaders' Greetings

SK020348 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Nov (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received messages of greetings from Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and general secretary of the Polisario People's Liberation Front; Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and general secretary of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution; V. Ratakul, leader of the Democratic Party of Thailand; Banharn Silpa-archa, general secretary of the National Party of Thailand; and J.M.M. Luwulizakirunda, general secretary of the Uganda People's Congress, on the occasion of the 39th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The messages hoped that the WPK would make a great success in socialist construction by successfully fulfilling the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions through the application of the *chuche* idea.

They expressed the belief that Korea would surely be reunified in a peaceful way by the consistent efforts of the Korean people.

#### Seminars in Zimbabwe, Norway

SK010347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)--A seminar on "On Some Questions in Understanding the *Chuche* Philosophy," a work of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was held on 2 October at the *chuche* idea study centre of the University of Zimbabwe.

A portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-sung and a portrait of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il were hung on the background of the platform of the seminar hall.

E. Masawayana, chairman of the study centre, stressed in his speech: In this historic work dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gives profound answers to questions arising in understanding the *chuche* philosophy, thereby bringing about a radical turn in the understanding of the originality and vitality of the great *chuche* idea.

The work gives a lucid elucidation of the fundamental questions of the chuche philosophy, differences between the chuche philosophy and human philosophy, the view of and stand towards man and the world expounded by the chuche philosophy and chajusong, creativity and consciousness, the main attributes of man, enabling people to have a correct view of and stand towards the chuche philosophy, he said.

A seminar on "On Correctly Understanding the Originality of Kimilsongism," a work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, was held at the group for the study of Kimilsongism of Latin Americans in Drammen, Norway, on 28 September.

The speakers stressed that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il expounded the originality of Kimilsongism and thus provided all the people who are studying the great Kimilsongism and transforming the world on this basis with one more precious ideological and theoretical weapon.

#### Guidance of Chuche Praised

SK011058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)--A national forum on the chuche idea and self-reliance for Bangladesh scholars was held on 19 October at the conference room of the Bangladesh-Korea Friendship Association.

Hung on the background of the platform of the hall was a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The forum was attended by prominent professors and doctors from central and local universities, political figures and chiefs of the groups under the Central Committee of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy.

The director of the Institute of Social Welfare and Research of Dhaka University delivered a study report on the subject "The chuche idea is a great idea indicating a way of shaping the destiny of man."

He said in his report: The chuche idea gave a comprehensive answer to the question of shaping the destiny of man.

The crux of this question is what position man holds and what role he plays in the world.

The philosophical principle of the chuche idea expounds that man is the master of everything and he plays a decisive role in transforming the world.

The chuche idea is the most revolutionary idea indicating from a new angle the way of shaping the destiny of people.

The report was followed by speeches.

Professor Wajed Ali of the Karatia University said in his speech on the subject "The chuche idea developed in depth by His Excellency Kim Chong-il":

A great idea is founded by a leader and is carried forward and developed by his successor. Especially, the formulation of the idea of a leader is given by his heir.

The great chuche idea is the idea founded by President Kim Il-song and it is a revolutionary doctrine which has been developed in depth by His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

While guiding the overall affairs of the party and the state, His Excellency Kim Chong-il has authored a number of works to constantly develop and enrich the chuche idea.

S. Safiullah, professor of Jahangirnagar University, said in his speech on the subject "Building of an independent national economy is a brilliant application of the principle of self-reliance to economic life":

For the building of an independent national economy Korea has developed the nation's economy multilaterally and comprehensively from the first days.

Korea also has trained native technical personnel in large numbers and striven to build the economy depending on home raw materials and fuel.

Korea's experiences in the building of an independent national economy are a valuable wealth for Bangladesh whose resources are very limited.

Yusuf Ali, professor of the University of Rajshahi, said in his speech on the subject "It is an important guarantee of self-reliance to firmly ensure unity and leadership":

For self-reliance it is necessary to establish chuche in ideology and have a steadfast view and stand of believing in the strength of one's people and, at the same time, closely unite the masses of the people.

Despite a very complicated situation, the Korean people have been able to carry through the principle of self-reliance entirely because unity and guidance have been guaranteed alike.

The Korean people's unity is a most valuable gain under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

Begum Jahanara, professor of Dhaka University, said in his speech on the subject "Self-reliance is the principle of activities embodying the principle of the chuche idea":

The principle of self-reliance embodies the fundamentals of the chuche idea and emerges from them.

CSO: 4100/39

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### DAILIES DEDICATE ARTICLES ON GANDHI DEATH

#### Grief Expressed

SK020412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Nov (KCNA)--All papers here today dedicate editorial articles to the death of Indira Gandhi, chairman of the Indian National Congress (I) and prime minister of the Republic of India. The articles say the Korean people are in grief at the shocking news of her sudden death and express deep condolences to the Indian people.

NODONG SINMUN says: Her Excellency Indira Gandhi was an outstanding leader who had devoted herself to the struggle against imperialist oppressors and for the independence and prosperity of her country and the freedom and happiness of her people and a prominent stateswoman who had greatly contributed to the nonaligned movement and the work of promoting the common cause of anti-imperialism of the peoples of the Third World countries.

Her death is a big loss not only for the Indian people but for all the progressive people.

She performed feats in building a new India independent and prosperous. She took an active part in her young age in the independence movement for overthrow of the colonial rule of foreign imperialists and, after the independence of the country, devoted all her energies to the cause of defending the national sovereignty and building a new society.

Each time her country was under a complex situation, she led India to progress and prosperity with an indomitable fighting spirit, courageously surmounting the difficulties and trials.

The Indian people achieved many successes in the struggle for the independent development of the country and the building of a new society under the leadership of Her Excellency Indira Gandhi.

All their achievements in the building of a new society are closely connected with her energetic activities.

Her Excellency Indira Gandhi was a staunch champion and promoter of the non-aligned movement, a might anti-imperialist independent force of our time and anti-war peace force.

She took every opportunity to earnestly call upon the non-aligned countries to maintain chajusong, pool strength politically, intensify cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance, achieve economic and technological independence, destroy the old international economic order built by imperialists and colonialists and establish a new one.

A peace champion, she conducted energetic activities to defend peace against war. She wanted to see a world in harmony and friendship where there is neither discord nor confrontation between countries and nations and a free and peaceable world without aggression and intervention and devoted all her life to realizing this desire.

For her anti-imperialist independent and peace-loving policy, she enjoyed respect and trust from the world's progressive political and public circles that love justice and peace.

She paid due attention to the Korean question and expressed deep sympathy and understanding for the righteous struggle of the DPRK Government and people for peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification. The seventh non-aligned summer conference with her in the chair reaffirmed support to the Korean people's desire for reunifying the country peacefully on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and their efforts to realize this desire without any outside interference.

While she was in power, the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and India developed in the interest of the two peoples and in the interest of peace in Asia and the world.

The Korean people remember her efforts for Korea-India friendship and believe that friendship between our two countries will develop on good terms in the future, too.

#### Groups Pay Condolences

SK022331 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2307 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, central organs and public organisations on November 2 visited the Indian Embassy in Pyongyang and expressed condolences on the death of Her Excellency Indira Gandhi, president of the Indian National Congress (I) and prime minister of the Republic of India. Present there were responsible men of the party and government bodies, administrative and economic organs, public organisations, science, education and the press and officials concerned.

CSO: 4100/39



## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### PAPERS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF ALGERIAN REVOLUTION

SK011027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate editorial articles to the 30th anniversary of the start of the revolution in Algeria.

Noting that a gun report sounded by the Algerian patriots in Mt Atlas on 1 November 1954, was a historical event announcing the start of the armed struggle of the Algerian people, NODONG SINMUN says: The Algerian people achieved national freedom and independence in July 1962 through 8 years of long arduous armed struggle.

Since independence they have registered many successes in the work for liquidating the consequences of the colonial rule and developing the national economy and national culture.

Today they under the correct leadership of the National Liberation Front Party and the Government of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic headed by President Chadli Bendjedid are energetically struggling to build a new Algeria, rich and prospering, along the road of socialism.

The Algerian Government and people are actively striving for the complete liberation of Africa and the expansion and development of the nonaligned movement, resolutely opposing imperialism, colonialism, racism and Zionism in the international arena.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the successes the friendly Algerian people have scored in the building of a new society and actively support their sacred cause.

The Korean and Algerian peoples have long established the firm bonds of friendship on the same front for independence against imperialism and always supported and cooperated closely with each other to attain the common goal.

We believe that the excellent friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Algeria will grow stronger and develop in the idea of independence, friendship and nonaligned movement in the future, too.

CSO: 4100/39



## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### ANNIVERSARY OF BURUNDI REPUBLIC OBSERVED

SK011105 KCNA in English 1031 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 8th anniversary of the proclamation of the Second Republic of Burundi.

An article of NODONG SINMUN says that the proclamation of the Second Republic of Burundi on 1 November 1976, was an epochal event in the struggle of the Burundi people for the building of a new society.

It goes on: Since the proclamation of the Second Republic, the Burundi people, under the correct leadership of President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, have vigorously struggled for liquidating the aftermaths of the old society, promoting national unity and harmony and achieving the country's independent development and national prosperity putting up the slogan of "unity, labour and progress." Thanks to the creative endeavours of the Burundi people rallied around the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress, their position has been markedly improved and the face of the country changed.

At the Second National Congress of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress and the presidential elections respectively in July and August His Excellency Jean-Baptiste Bagaza was reelected chairman of the Central Committee of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress and president of the republic by the support of an overwhelming majority. This was a clear expression of the deep trust of the party members and people in him.

Being both member nations of the nonaligned movement, Korea and Burundi have forged the bonds of friendship on the road of independence against imperialism and are actively struggling against imperialism and for the expansion and development of the movement.

Our people who value the friendly and cooperative relations with the Burundi people sincerely wish them greater success in their work for progress and prosperity.

CSO: 4100/39

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

VARIOUS GROUPS ARRIVE, DEPART PYONGYANG

SK031401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 3 Nov 84

["Visits"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--The Korean trade union delegation which had attended the 36th meeting of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions held in Bulgaria and visited Egypt, the press delegation which had visited the Soviet Union, the railway delegation which had attended the 12th ministerial meeting of the member nations of the Railway Cooperation Organization held in Poland, the Civil Aviation Bureau delegation which had attended the 19th regular meeting of the Civil Aviation Offices of the Socialist Countries held in the GDR, the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly which had visited France and Italy, the writers delegation which had visited Bulgaria, and the Korean Musicians' Union delegation which had visited the GDR, returned home on 2 November.

Arriving in Pyongyang on the same day were a Polish Otwock City friendship delegation headed by Jan Sobkowicz, first secretary of the Otwock City Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, a propaganda and education inspection group of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions headed by Han Xiya, director of the propaganda and education department of the federation, a Foreign Ministry friendship delegation of Afghanistan headed by Sarwar Ureshi, member of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan and vice-minister of foreign affairs, and a delegation of the Indonesian Journalists Association headed by Zulharmans, president of the Central Committee of the association.

The delegation of the Organization of Workers of Mozambique and the delegation of Japan Teachers Union left Pyongyang on the same day.

CSO: 4100/39

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### BRIEFS

**GHANAIAN PNDC MESSAGE**--Pyongyang, 4 Nov (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received a message of thanks from Kojo Tsikata, special advisor to the provisional national defence council and head of the government delegation of Ghana, leaving Korea on November 2. The message reads: Our visit, we believe, will further strengthen the close relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Ghana and the bonds of friendship between our two peoples. We will always remember your reception of us and keep in our hearts the militant spirit of the Korean people and the beauty of your country. The message wholeheartedly wishes President Kim Il-song good health and a long life. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 4 Nov 84 [no time given]

**NEW DPRK AMBASSADOR**--Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--Chon Myong-hui was appointed as Korean ambassador to Somalia, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2304 GMT 2 Nov 84 SK]

**FRENCH SOCIALIST FIGURE FETED**--Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea gave a reception at the Onghyu Restaurant last evening in honor of Marcel Debarge, member of the Executive Bureau and national secretary of the French Socialist Party, on a visit of Korea. Present at the reception in company with the guest were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and other personages concerned. The reception was addressed by Hwang Chang-yop and Marcel Debarge. The attendants toasted the friendship and solidarity between the Workers' Party of Korea and the French Socialist Party, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of respected Comrade Francois Mitterrand. The guest arrived here on November 2 by air. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 2 Nov 84 SK]

**WPK ANNIVERSARY MESSAGES**--Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea. They came from Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary-general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the State Council of Guinea-Bissau; France Albert Rene, secretary-general of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front; Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress of South Africa;

V. Ratakul, leader of the Democratic Party of Thailand; Hans I. Kleven, chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party; Werner Carobbio, general secretary of the Swiss Autonomous Socialist Party; Dolores Ibarruri, chairman, and Gerardo Iglesias, general secretary, of the Spanish Communist Party; Lars Werner, chairman of the Left-Party Communist of Sweden; and Armand Magnin, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Switzerland. The messages extended warmest congratulations to President Kim Il-song on the occasion of the 39th founding anniversary of the WPK. They expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for socialist construction and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 3 Nov 84]

AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT--Pyongyang, 27 Oct (KCNA)--O Chang-nim, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Egypt, presented his credentials to President Mohamed Husni Mubarak on 21 October. Noting that friendly relations between Egypt and Korea are very favourably developing, President Mubarak said he would further develop them in the future. He expressed support to our people's cause of national reunification. He wished President Kim Il-song good health and along life. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 26 Oct 84 SK]

AMBASSADOR TO EQUATORIAL GUINEA--Pyongyang, 25 Oct (KCNA)--Kang Sun-yong, new Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, on October 19 presented his credentials to President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo. Recalling his visit to Korea, the president said Korea is a model of the Third World countries. The Equatorial Guinean people deeply revere the great President Kim Il-song, he stressed. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 25 Oct 84 SK]

TOGOLESE PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 30 Oct (KCNA)--Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of Togo, on 25 October met Kim Hyang-san, Korean ambassador to his country. President Eyadema expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Togo and Korea. He said he wished most respected His Excellency President Kim Il-song good health and a long life for the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries and victory of the world revolution. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 29 Oct 84 SK]

BURUNDI PRESIDENT GREETED--Pyongyang, 31 Oct (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings on October 31 to Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi. The message reads: On the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the proclamation of the Second Republic of Burundi, I extend warm felicitations to Your Excellency and the government and people of the Republic of Burundi on behalf of the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and on my own. Since the proclamation of the Second Republic in Burundi the Burundi people under your correct leadership have achieved many successes in the struggle for national unity and harmony and for the independent development of the country. Availing myself of this opportunity, I heartily wish you and the Burundi people greater success in the work for carrying

out the decisions of the Second National Congress of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress and for fulfilling the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 31 Oct 84]

FRIENDSHIP MEETING--Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--The mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Pyongyang arranged a friendship meeting on November 2 to mark day of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and anti-Zionism. Invited to the meeting were the members of the Korea-Palestine Committee for friendship and solidarity and personages concerned. Also present there were head of the PLO mission Moustapha al-Saphariny and its officials. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 3 Nov 84]

GUINEAN LEADER'S MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 5 Nov (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song received a reply message from Lansana Conte, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and president of the Republic of Guinea and head of state. The message dated 25 October reads: We were deeply moved by a fraternal and friendly message of greetings sent by Your Excellency on the 26th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of our country. We are pleased to take this opportunity of extending our wholehearted thanks to Your Excellency. We also reassure you of our sincere determination to constantly strengthen and develop the successful relations of friendship and cooperation linking our two countries so happily. With highest consideration. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 5 Nov 84]

ENVOY TO ALBANIA--Pyongyang, 5 Nov (KCNA)--Pak Yong-si, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Albania, on 31 October presented his credentials to Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to President Ramiz Alia. Ramiz Alia expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey greetings of the Albanian people and of his own to President Kim Il-song. Referring to the friendly relations between Albania and Korea, he expressed support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 5 Nov 84]

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## N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

### BRIEFS

DPRK-ALBANIA PROTOCOL—Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)—A protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities and payments between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for 1985 was signed in Tirana on 22 October. The protocol was signed by Pang Tae-yul, vice-minister of foreign trade, on our side and by Mark Ega, deputy minister of foreign trade, on the opposite side. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2303 GMT 31 Oct 84 SK]

TANZANIAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 31 Oct (KCNA)--Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere on 21 October met the members on the Korean agricultural technical cooperation delegation who were leaving for home after the work in Butiama, Tanzania. President Nyerere extended his thanks to the great President Kim Il-song for sincerely helping the Tanzanian peasants in self-reliance by sending the technicians. After expressing satisfaction at the successes achieved in Butiama, he stressed the need to draw on the experiences of Korea. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 30 Oct 84 SK]

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N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY ON 'DASTARDLY PLOT' OF CIA IN NICARAGUA

SK291109 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today prints an article titled "Dastardly Plot To Stifle Nicaraguan Revolution" in connection with the fact that "directives" of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary bandits were exposed.

The "directives" titled "Psychological Operation in Guerrilla Warfare" teach the Somoza remnants in detail how to commit such criminal acts as assassination, terrorism, subversion and riot against Nicaragua, the paper notes, and says:

The "directives" of the U.S. CIA laid bare in all nakedness the dark nature of U.S. imperialism, the (?stiffler) of the national independence of other peoples and ringleader of sabotage and subversion, murder and assassination. In particular, the "directives" are an undeniable proof clearly showing that it is none other than the U.S. imperialists who are aggravating the Nicaraguan situation.

This is why as soon as the "directives" were brought to light, the progressive and peace-loving people of the world vehemently denounced the U.S. imperialists.

Voices castigating the present ruling circles were lifted up in the United States, too.

The spokesman of the White House issued a statement announcing that overall investigations would be made in the working out of the "directives" and political assassination and attack on civilian persons would not be allowed. The authorities announced that "investigation" would be made in this case and those who are responsible for it would be dismissed and the U.S. CIA instructed the total withdrawal of the "directives."

All this is a crafty and sinister trick of the U.S. reactionary ruling circles to hush up their crime in working out secret "directives" against Nicaragua.

With no means or trick can the U.S. imperialists cover up their sinister plan to subvert the Nicaraguan Government.

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